and Hong Kong

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NASA Is Delighted By 'Dull' Mission

Shuttle's Successful Test Sets Stage For Routine, Commercial Space Flight

By Lee Dembart

Los Angeles Times Service
AGUSTON — When the space in California's Mojave and, it successfully completed transdicated vehicle ever built: a combination launch vehicle, spacerait and airplane that is reusable. The shuttle system will enable

NEWS ANALYSIS

the United States to treat space as a resource, to launch, maintain and repair satellites, space facto-ries and space stations.

Twenty-one years after man first Dew into space, he is now poised to take advantage of that accomplish-ment. And, if the fourth test flight of the shuttle seemed a trifle dull

Tass Says Reagan Is Preparing U.S. For War in Space

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union sounded a note of alarm Monday about what it said were President Reagan's preparations for war in space, amid warnings here that development of new space weapons would give "a new and more dan-gerous dimension to the arms

in a report on Mr. Reagan's policy statement on fu-ture U.S. space efforts Sunday. said. "The president bluntly declared that his administration would be preparing for a war in

Mr. Reagan had called Sunday for deployment of an anti-satellite weapon, protection for manned and unmanned spacecraft and improvements in early warning systems to guard against nuclear

In a commentary, Pravda reaffirmal Moscow's call to reach an agreement prohibiting the development of new space weapons sys-tems. It linked the space shuttle program to "the extension of the arms race to outer space" and said Mr. Reagan's plans "represent a great danger for humanity."

and technological capabilities as well as economic means to counter in a proper fashion all such plans and to ensure its own security and that of its allies and friends." Pravda said. It quoted President Leonid I. Brezhnev as saying that the Soviet Union would "quickly and effectively" meet the American

at times, that is just what the space agency had hoped for. NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, expects the shuttle to make flying into space almost as

routine as flying across the ocean.

Although the \$4-billion shuttle program was held up by development problems for two years, the craft has surpassed its designers expectations since it began flying 15 months ago.

"Speaking for the orbiter project, it has been a complete suc-cess," said Aaron Cohen, the

roject manager.
"This spacecraft can probably absorb more battle damage, more system failures than anything we have ever flown," said Eugene F. Kranz, NASA's deputy director of flight operations.

In its four test flights, the Col-umbia logged more than 9 million miles (14.4 million kilometers) while making 314 orbits of the Earth. The latest flight was marred only by the loss of the two, \$25million booster rockets, which sank in the Atlantic Ocean after

With the shuttle program now firmly established, NASA is left without a new project. Despite intense lobbying by the space agency for a national commitment to huild a national commitment to build a permanent, orbiting space station, President Reagan has so far refused to go along. In welcoming the returning astronauts Sun-day, he committed the United States only to "establishing a more permanent presence in space."

For the space agency, which has known virtually nothing but suc-cess since the Mercury program began more than two decades ago. the shuttle's engineering achievements must now be matched by commercial and marketing efforts to fly nongovernmental payloads.
Under the current plan, one-third of shuttle flights will be for civilian cargoes, one-third for military cargoes and one-third for pay-

French Ariane rocket. Three more orbiters will eventually join Columbia once regular service begins in November. One of them, Challenger, took off from Edwards Air Force Base Sunday for its ferry flight to Florida. It is to begin operation on the sixth eat danger for humanity." shuttle flight. Two others, Discov-"The Soviet Union has scientific ery and Atlantis, are to be deliv-

One question left to be resolved is the amount of time that will be needed to launch an orbiter after it returns from space. The turnaround time has steadily decreased since the first shuttle flight, but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



CONFIDENT STRIDE - Mexico's next president, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, walking with his wife in Mexico City after they voted in the national elections. Page 2.

Beirut Fighting Is Renewed As Israel Tightens Its Siege

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

BEIRUT -- Israeli gunboats and artillery bombarded Palestinian camps and residential neighbor-hoods of West Beirut on Monday while Israeli ground troops contin-ued their blockade, creating se-rious shortages of food, gasoline and some medical supplies.

The Israelis have closed all the roads leading into West Beirut," said Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan at a news conference. They have stopped all food supplies and have cut electricity and water: the situation is becoming desperate. I call on the world to wake up to the realities of this criminal stege." Among the vehicles turned back

by Christian militiamen working with the Israelis were four cars belonging to the International Committee of the Red Cross, as well as a convoy of 14 trucks loaded with fresh vegetables. The Christian militiamen told reporters that a jeepload of Israeli officers had ordered them Monday morning not to permit any Red Cross or food-bearing vehicles to pass. The increased Israeli military

and economic pressure on West Beirut — where some 6,000 Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas are trapped along with 500,000 civilians — is designed to force the PLO leadership to agree

tial law, perhaps in an effort to

for a visit later this year by Pope

troversy, however, over whether

and how trade union organizations including Solidarity should be reactivated. All were suspended

There has been continued con-

John Paul II.

to the demand that the PLO and its fighters unconditionally leave

The effect of the Israeli siege however, has been to bring negoti-ations for a peaceful settlement of the Lebanon crisis to a virtual standstill and, more ominously, to deepen antagonisms and suspi-cions between Lebanon's Moslem and Christians at a time when the country is badly in need of national unity.

The checkpoints at the three crossing roads between predomi-nantly Moslem West Beinut and Christian East Beinut — where the Israelis are now entrenched in large numbers — are being manned on the eastern side by Is-raeli-supplied Christian Phalangist

"The Americans say they want unite Lebanon and create a strong central government," said former Premier Saab Salam, the titular head of West Beirut's Sunni Moslem population, "but what the Israelis are doing is separating Beirut, and preventing the Moslem prime minister from meeting with the Maronite president."

Mr. Wazzan — who lives and

maintains his office in West Beirut said be would not cross through Israeli checkpoints in East Beirut to attend further negotiations with President Elias Sarkis, Foreign Minister Fuad Butros and the U.S.

special envoy, Philip C. Habib, at the presidential palace in Baabda. President Reagan, vacationing in California, sent new instructions to Mr. Habib on Monday in continuing efforts to resolve the crisis in Lebanon, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, told reporters in Santa Barbana. ra. Mr. Speakes said the president was being intensively briefed on the Lebanon situation, The Associ-

ated Press reported.] Beginning late Sunday night, Israeli warships off the Beirut coast-line and gunners in the hills south of the capital blasted the several Palestinian neighborhoods, "dam-aging many buildings and causing many casualties," the state-run Beirut radio said.

Each side accused the other of starting the artillery duel, but there was clearly much more fire coming

into the city than going out.

Beirut radio said two shells also landed in the yard of the presidential palace in Baabda, injuring Foreign Minister Butros' driver. It was not clear who fired the shells. The PLO news agency WAFA said Israeli armored units were trying to advance on Beirut Inter-national Airport and that four Is-

raeli vehicles were hit. The effects of the Israeli blockade, which was in its third day, began to be seriously felt in West Bearut on Monday.

myko, the Soviet foreign minister, turned down an appeal Monday from the Palestine Liberation Or-

ganization for a tougher Soviet

stand on the Lebanese crisis, Arab

diplomatic sources said. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the

political department of the PLO, called in talks with Mr. Gromyko

for Moscow to become more ac-tively involved in the dispute and

ures to enforce an Istuck

Moscow Said to Reject

More Support for PLO

Panicked residents lined up at the city's main supermakets at dawn and swept the shelves clear of many staples, which normally are brought in from the east side. There was no gasoline to be had anywhere in West Beirut. Dr. Amal Kurban, the chief of staff at Beirut's American University Hospital, said his institution had only one or two days' supply of oxygen

In Jerusalem, an Army spokes-man said Israel "has no intention of denying water to the population in the city or trying to starve

Arafat Reproaches Qadhafi

BEIRUT (AP) - Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, reproached Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya for urg-ing Palestinian guerrillas bottled up in West Beirut to commit surcide before surrendering to Israel, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said Monday. Mr. Arafat criticized Col. Qadhafi for his "tone of despair"

and for failing to come to the aid of the besieged PLO, the agency

Casualty Count Lowered TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel low-ered its estimate Monday of civilian casualities from its invasion of Lebanon, saying 331

Non-Communist Deputy in Poland **Urges Regime to End Martial Law**

WARSAW - A non-Communist member of parliament issued a bold call Monday to Poland's military authorities to lift martial law. grant amnesty to political prisoners and offer conciliation.

But the speech by Romuald Bukowski, a deputy from Gdynia, near where the Solidarity union ing commercial cargoes, for which there is suff competition from the was born, drew only a long silence from most parliament members. Five or six deputies applauded. He said that Gen. Wojciech

Jaruzelski, the nation's leader. 'spoke here in this room about building a bridge. We know that a bridge is indispensable, but the majority of society is prevented "Let the authorities start build-

ing the first span by [reaching] agreement, [granting] a general amnesty, lifting the ban on sus-pended societies and other social organizations, returning civil liberties and lastly lifting martial law or improvements are still needed if at least substituting for it a less drastic formula." Mr. Bukowski that he would lift or modify mar-

declared. Earlier this year he had voted against the martial law reso-

He called for the immediate formation of a parliamentary committee to cooperate with local social action committees and the church to work out a draft of such

The Polish military regime is reportedly urging the pope to cancel his visit next month. Page 2.

he also bluntly condemned police brutality, stunned the several hundred deputies gathered for the opening of a routine two-day session largely devoted to economic matters.

tial law regulations.

inder martial law.

Mr. Bukowski's speech, the most explicit opposition yet to the military regime by a public figure in Poland outside the church, was reported by the official news exercia plan in time for Poland's national day, July 22. Mr. Bukowski's speech, in which

There have been increasing rumors in Warsaw that Gen. Jaruzelski will announce an amnesty for most of the estimated 2,800 political internees still held under mar-

ported by the official news agency

At the final parliamentary session Tuesday, deputies are to elect a precedent-setting state tribunal, whose members will be empowered to judge and decree punishment on government officials charged with irresponsible behavior or abuse of power.

Communist deputy Zbigniew Getrych opened Monday's session with an economic report that re-iterated figures showing Poland's national income in 1981 dropped 13 percent while its standard of living dropped 22 percent.

INSIDE

■ The demise of the U.S. Equal Rights Amendment may have been cause for cele-bration by some of President Reagan's supporters but there was no revelry at the White House. Surveys clearly show women are parting company dramatically with men — including Mr. Reagan — on key issues. Page 4.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau has embarked on a "crusade" to end Canada's worst economic crisis since the Depression. To succeed, he will need unaccustomed cooperation from skep-tical Canadians. He may not

■ Italy stunned favored Brazil 3-2 to advance to the World Cup semifinals while Spain held England to a scoreless draw, allowing West Germany to advance as well. Page 11.

French Workers Accept Proposals To End Car Strike

The Associated Press PARIS — Labor and manage-ment at Talbot Motor's suburban Poissy assembly plant accepted a government mediator's proposals Monday, ending the latest in a string of lengthy labor disputes plaguing the French auto industry

since April Ution and company representatives accepted the mediator's findings recommending higher wages, expanded worker rights and improved working conditions for the factory's 7,500 employees.
One proposal calls on Talbot, a

member of the Peugeot auto group, to compensate workers with bonuses and promotions, a scheme that would effectively circumvent the government's four-month wage

Talbot officials said Monday the four-week strike caused a produc-tion loss of 30,000 autos and estimated lost sales at 450 million francs (\$66 million). The French association of auto manufacturers said last week that exports in May fell 12 percent from a year earlier because of the Talbot strike and labor actions at the state-owned Renault auto group and Automobiles Citroën, another member of the

withdrawal from Lebanon, the Mr. Kaddoumi was accompanied at the meeting by M'Hamed Boucetta, the Moroccan foreign minister, and Sheikh Sabah al-

Arab sources said the three Arab officials came to Moscow on Monday. Other envoys are due to visit Britain, China, France and the United States—all permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—in an Arab eague effort to persuade the ma-

jor powers to get Israel to with-draw from Lebanon.

The mission to Paris is expected to arrive Tuesday, Arab sources in the Gulf said. Mr. Gromyko voiced Moscow's

outrage at Israel's military action and pledged to use the full weight of its international influence to try to end the lighting and get Israeli troops out of Lebanon, the sources But, he said, the Soviet Union

was not prepared to go beyond diplomatic efforts and "would not budge one inch from its present Middle Eastern policy," they add-

Moscow has been sharply criticized by some sections of the PLO for not making a more forceful show of its support for the organization and its Syrian allies after the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon last month.

The Arab sources gave no details of what kind of demands Mr.

Kaddoumi made at the meeting, but they said Mr. Gromyko firmly declined any increased Soviet role

Mr. Kaddoumi, however, was

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MOSCOW — Andrei A. Grothat he would tell Soviet leaders that they should do "something drastic" to force an end to Israeli military actions in Lebanon. He

also was quoted then as saying it was "not enough just to denounce Israel's aggression."

The Arab sources said some sections of the PLO had been hoping that Moscow would make a show of force such as sending combat of the question," they added.

But the three-man delegation

onsidered that their talks with the foreign minister had been gener-ally very successful, they added. At the United Nations late Smday, the Security Council unani-

mously adopted a resolution calling for respect for the civilian populations in Lebanon, "without any discrimination." It repudiated "all acts of violence against those populations." Neither Israel nor the Palestinian guerrillas that Israeli forces are trying to drive out of Lebanon was mentioned.
In Santa Barbara, Calif., the

deputy White House press secre-tary spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Monday that Presi-dent Reagan believes an early set-tlement to the Lebanese crisis is needed because any delay raises the prospect of further fighting. Mr. Speakes said negotiations on Israel's demand for the departure of Palestinian guerrillas from Leb-anon had reached a "most sensi-tive stage" and could be threat-ened by further delay.

Mubarak to Attend Talks CAIRO (UPI) - President

CAIRO (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak, backing down from an earlier position, said Monday he agreed to attend a nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad in September despite the absence of Iraqi-Egyptian diplomatic relations. He made the announcement nouncement after receiving Iraqi Justice Minister Mundhir Ibrahim who relayed an invitation from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. His decision was another concu-iatory gesture toward Iraq which,

along with 16 other Arab states, broke off diplomatic relations with quoted during the weekend by the Egypt in 1979 to protest its conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel. Egypt in 1979 to protest its conclu-

X-Ray Called Effective As Breast Cancer Test

By Paul Jacobs Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Mammography — X-rays of the breasts — played a crucial role in the early detection of breast cancer among 280,000 women who voluntarily took part in a nationwide, fiveyear cancer screening program that concluded last year.

The new findings, published Monday in Ca. an American Can-

cer Society physician publication, underscore the importance of mammography by showing that the accuracy of the technique has improved greatly over the past two decades, while exposure to potentially harmful radiation has fallen. As many as 90 percent of the breast cancers diagnosed in the screening program — the Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration

The study showed that annual exams that included physical ex-amination of the breasts and the appropriate use of mammography detected 80 percent of 3,557 cases of cancer before tumors had spread to the lymph nodes — a finding that usually requires extensive surgery and means a reduced

La one-third of the cancer cases detected in the annual exams, the tumors had not begun invading surrounding tissue or were less than one-half inch in diameter. In such instances, it is often possible to cut out the tumor without removing the breast.

In close to 60 percent of those smaller cancers — 656 out of 1,153 detected by the program - the tumors were discovered by mammography alone. They were not found on physical examination of

Accuracy of Mammography

In 1976, studies of the effects of adiation on the later development If breast cancer among survivors is the Hiroshima and Nagasaki omic bombings caused some hysicians to question whether Futine breast X-rays might cause Tore deaths than they prevent. Out of that controversy, the Na- cancer sometime in their lifetimes.

tional Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society developed new, tighter standards under which women should be receiving mammography routinely in the hopes of diagnosing breast cancer

The results of the tests also indicate that mammography has become much more accurate as well. A 1963 study found that mammog-raphy could detect tumors in 60 percent of women aged 50 to 59 who were found to have breast cancer. The new findings show that mammography can find the tumors in 92 percent of the women with cancer in that same age

group.
"This is the largest data base collected on women 35 to 74," said Dr. Larry H. Baker, a professor at Center and the author of the paper on the new findings. "The role of mammography is very clearly dem-onstrated beyond any preceding

The study also showed that mammography is useful in the de-tection of cancer among women in the 35- to 49-year-old age bracket, something that was not demonstrated in the 1963 study conducted by the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York.

Women without symptoms are encouraged to have regular mammography only after age 50. (The atomic bomb studies also show that older women are less likely to develop breast cancer after radiation exposure.)
The Cancer Society is recom-

mending mammography for women in the 35-40 bracket to establish "base line" mammogram — an X-ray picture of their normal breasts. Once 50, all women should have a mammogram every year if possible, according to the

The Cancer Society estimates that there will be 112,000 new cases of breast cancer in the United States this year and that 36,300 women will die of the disease, the most frequent cause of cancer death among womer Further, one in 11 women will contract breast



STATION VACATION — Thousands of vacationers, who ordinarily would have traveled by train, had to find other ways at London's Victoria Station to seek the sun as British Rail engineers, defying a government dismissal threat, were on strike Monday for a second day.

Silicon Valley, Like 1946 Vienna, Is Fertile Field for Spies

By Robert Lindsey

New York Times Service PALO ALTO. Calif. - When the news broke last month that two of Japan's most prestigious manufac-turers had been charged with attempting to buy American computer secrets, it didn't surprise a lot of the folks who congregate each afternoon at Rickey's Hyatt House and Dinah's Shack on El Carnino Real. "I think this thing with Missubishi and Hitachi is just the tip of the iceberg," said Charles Rudd. "I think it's surprising something like it hasn't happened

Law enforcement officials agreed: Silicon Valley has become like Vienna in 1946 or Lisbon in 1940—a hunting ground for spies of many nations, not to mention agents of American companies spying on such others.

Thriving Bazaar

It's also become, they say, a thriving underground bazaar where tens of millions of dollars worth of electronic equipment, some with military applications, is being stolen annually and shipped abroad, much of it to Communist countries.

In the 1960s a generation of engineer-entrepreneurs settled here and struck it rich with a derivative of simple beach sand, silicon, which became the raw material for the microchips that make modern computers work. Silicon Valley is a region about 25 miles (4) kilometers) long and six miles wide with more than

600 electronics manufacturers and thousands of subcontractors, consultants and brokers who share in the \$4.2 billion a year that cascades into the electronics

Countless ideas are passed and deals made in its hotels and watering holes. Each afternoon, and at night, Rickey's, Dinah's Shack, Chez Yvonne and other bars and restaurants are crowded with friends, competitors and eavesdroppers.

"The amount of information that changes hands at those bars is incredible." said James Fox, an FBI agent with specialized knowledge of the problem. How many people are engaged in trying to ferret out the secrets of Silicon Valley. It may be impossible to say. "Hundreds, anyway." Mr. Fox said. "The problem is gigantic."

Besides Japan and the Soviet Union and most Soviet-bloc countries, investigators say, representatives of many Third World countries, Israel, China, France, West Germany and other nations are engaged in trying to obtain technical processes to allow them to develop a microchip industry and to obtain hardware with military applications whose export the State De-partment prohibits. "Virtually the whole world wants the technology," Mr. Fox said.

Some secrets, he added, were gathered easily over drinks or dinner "in the name of commerce" by technically sophisticated agents who visit as members of trade or technical-exchange missions. And, he said, some foreign countries plant covert agents. Other nations, including China, which acquired part ownership of an electronics company, have bought their way in. Some countries, investigators say, obtain information by offering sizable salaries and bonuses to employees of American compa-nies in exchange for knowledge about their former employer's technology. It is a form of industrial espionage, industry sources say, that is common when an American company wants to get some secrets about a competitor.

But Mr. Fox and other investigators said that foreign nations often do not have to use secret agents to get what they want.

"Perhaps our biggest problem is greedy Americans who will do almost anything for money," Mr. Fox said. There are about 200 independent brokers who sell electronic components in Silicon Valley, he said, and many of them export products to third countries
—such as Canada or Switzerland —knowing that the components will eventually end up in the Soviet Un-ion or a Soviet-bloc country in defiance of State Department regulations prohibiting delivery of the equipment to a Communist country.

Border an 'Open Siere'

The U.S. border "is an open sieve," said an investi-gator for the U.S. Bureau of Customs in San Francisco, which has established a task force to deal with the problem. Douglas K. Southard, a deputy district attorney for Santa Clara County who specializes in pro-

the efforts to steal ideas and hardware from its companies on "greed and avarice" engendered by the in-dustry's dizzying growth and the big fortunes it has

produced.
Silicon Valley, he says, "is a prime example of capitalism on the rampage — everyone wants to become an overnight millionaire and money flows like water, tempting the otherwise honest citizen to scramble to get his share of the pie."

Technology a Priority

Mr. Southard estimates that over the last five years at least \$100 million in hardware and technology has been stolen. On the world market, he said, microcir-cuits have become a new kind of illegal tender that, because they are so small, can be stolen easily and can

then be sold for large amounts of money.

The Reagan administration has said that it is giving high priority to damining the flow of technology and advanced hardware from U.S. companies, but many people here are skeptical about its success.

Mr. Rudd, a vice president of the Dimes Group, which exports nonmilitary medical and scientific instrumentation to the Soviet Union, said "there's a great deal of technology flowing out of the valley,"

some through outright espionage.

But much of this outflow, he added, is "because of the profit motivation, greed. The flow is almost impossible to stop unless we turn ourselves into a closed

Poland Is Said to Urge **Pope to Cancel Plans** To Visit Next Month

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service WARSAW — The military government is arging Pope John Paul II to cancel or at least postpone his planned visit to Poland next month, according to Catholic and other Western diplomatic sources. The Polish authorities are un-

derstood to have told the pope's personal envoy, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, who returned to Rome last week, that conditions would not be right for a papal visit next month.

They are apparently hoping that the pope will take the initiative and cancel the visit himself, thus saving them from an embarrassing decision to refuse him entry to his native land.

Meanwhile, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, flew to Rome on Monday. Sources said a final Vatican decision on the visit is likely to be made during his twoweek stay there. The archbishop arrived in Rome and went immediately to meet the pope. Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Krakow

Shuttle Fulfills Expectations

(Continued from Page 1)

the shuttles are to fly 40 missions a year, as currently scheduled. In the future, most shuttle flights will take off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida and land there as well. In addition, a second shuttle launch facility is under construction at Vandenberg Air Force Base north of Santa Barbara, Calif., where flights carrying military cargo will take off and

The shuttle is built by Rockwell International at its facility in Downey, Calif. As in much of the space program, the shuttle demanded technological breakthroughs more than theoretical ones.

Among them was the develop-ment of the heat-resistant tiles that shield the bottom of the craft from the temperatures of up to 2,600 degrees Fahrenheit (1,425 degrees Celsius) created by re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere.

At the start, it was possible to do that only with very heavy tiles. The tiles that were ultimately created have a density of nine pounds (4.1 kilograms) per cubic foot, about the same as balsa wood. Another technological challenge involved the development of high-

performance but lightweight main engines that would withstand high pressures. That, too, was achieved. Finally, the shuttle required a computer system with hardware

than any previously known. The system that was designed has four synchronized computers that gather data, perform calculations and send out control signals 440 times a second.

and software more sophisticated

Funding Under Review

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif. (NYT) - A senior administration official says a fifth space shuttle vehicle and a manned space platform would only be approved after a careful analysis by an interagency task force appointed last year by President Reagan.

In the meantime, a White House aide added Sunday, Mr. Reagan intends to let the budgetary process now going on in Congress have a large say in the future of the space projects.

5 Die in Spain Auto Crash

The Associated Press BURGOS, Spain — All five occupants of a car died instantly Monday when it went off the road near here and hit a house, police

No details of any meetings have been released. But Vatican sources said the pope was certainly briefed on the latest results of talks between Polish church and state authorities on the proposed visit.

Warsaw fears that a papal visit could provoke demonstrations of hostility toward the regime, since next month will be the second anniversary of the founding of the now-banned Solidarity labor union, as well as the first anniversary of the so-called Gdansk agreement, under which Warsaw agreed to many of Solidarity's demands.

The reason for the pope's visit is to attend celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa on Aug. 26. But the pope also wants to extract political concessions from the authorities in the form of a relaxation of martial law, and the government fears his presence would incite people to demand such conces-

Although the government is rumored to be planning to release more detained Solidarity activists for Poland's national day July 24. the leadership reportedly still be-lieves it will not have made enough progress by then toward its stated goal of national reconciliation to allow a papal visit.

There are fears that bread will be in short supply later this sum-mer before the new harvest is brought in, adding to social tensions. And recent disturbances in Poznan and Wrocław, as well as the May riots in Warsaw and other cities, have strengthened the argu-ment that a papal visit might pro-voke large-scale disturbances.

Support for Visit

Not everyone in the regime op-poses the visit. A liberal faction around Deputy Premier Micczyslaw Rakowski believes a visit this ner could be used to accelerate the relaxation in martial law already under way.

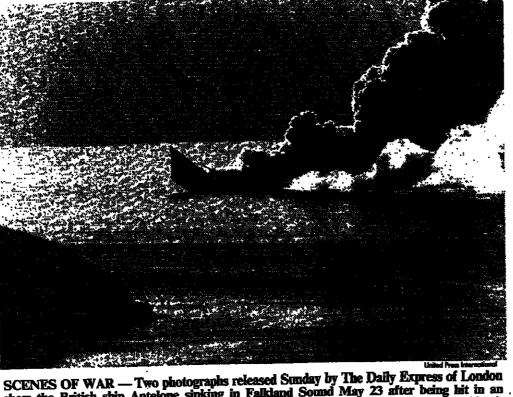
But the conservatives appear to have the upper hand, in part be-cause they want any papal visit to be an official one that would confer a degree of respectability on the regime. But the Vatican is known to be reluctant to do anything that could be construed as condoning the martial law imposed in December and the supssion of Solidarity.

A papal visit later in the year, however, is not being ruled out in official circles, because by then the regime hopes to have lifted martial law and to have the economy working again. Western diplomats say the regime is probably also hoping the colder weather by then

will dampen any demonstrations. Western governments are closely watching the maneuvering over a papal visit. In January the 15 NATO nations agreed to impose trade and financial sanctions on Poland until martial law is lifted, all detainees are freed and talks on the country's political future are opened between the government, Solidarity and the church. Western nations generally hope the pope will not undercut the sanctions by agreeing to go to Poland without

ning concessions similar to those they are seeking. Meanwhile, several other less influential Western Christian leaders do so, despite martial law. Last week the head of the Russian Or-

are visiting Poland or planning to thodox Church in the United States, Metropolitan Theodosius of New York, paid a visit to Poland's Orthodox minority and was received by the minister of religious affairs. In a speech at a reception by religious leaders, Metro-politan Theodosius offered only indirect criticism of martial law, which he described as "a breakdown of confidence between citi-



SCENES OF WAR — Two photographs released Sunday by The Daily Express of London show the British ship Antelope sinking in Falkland Sound May 23 after being hit in an Argentine attack, and Argentine soldiers carrying away bodies of their dead on East Falkland.



De la Madrid Hailed as President In Mexico on Unofficial Vote Tally

MEXICO CITY — The candidate of Mexico's ruling party, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, claimed the presidency Monday over six opponents although no official vote tallies have been re-

Interior Minister Enrique Oli-vares Santana, chief of the Federal Electoral Commission, said Mr. de la Madrid held a broad margin over all opposition candidates in the counting following Sunday's Mr. de la Madrid told a nation-

wide television broadcast and thousands of cheering loyalists from the ruling Institutional Revo-lutionary Party that "the PRI won." He thanked workers, the popular classes, women and youth" for support.

Unofficial Tally

Mr. de la Madrid's Institutional Revolutionary Party, the PRI, released a tally of unofficial results to the newspaper Excelsior, claiming 19 million votes compared with 2.3 million for the rightist National Action Party and 1.7 million for the United Socialist coalition. More than 31 million were eligible to vote.

The Federal Electoral Commission said final results would not be announced until counting is com-pleted in several days. Mexicans also voted on Sunday for a Senate and House of Representatives. There was no official word on

results for the 64 senate and 400 congressional seats. The new president replaces President José López Portillo for a single six-year term starting Dec. 1. Mexican law prohibits a second

The other presidential candidates were Pablo Emilio Madero of the rightist National Action Party, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo of the United Socialist coalition, Candido Diaz Cerecedo of the Socialist Workers, Rosario Ibarra de Piedra of the Revolutionary Workers Party, Manuel Moreno Sanchez of the Social Democratic Party and Ignacio Gonzalez Gollaz of

the Mexican Democratic Party.
There was little popular enthusiasm during the campaign, despite efforts by the López Portillo administration. PRI and opposition party campaigners to stir it up.

The PRI has won every Mexican

presidential election since its formation in 1929. Mr. de la Madrid's victory was assured when the party picked him last September. A Harvard-educated economist who has never held an elected office, Mr. de la Madrid, 47, is ex-

pected to take a businesslike approach to the presidency with an emphasis on trying to clean up widespread government corrup-

Following political reform in 1978, five new Mexican political parties were legalized. However, apart from the PRI, only the United Socialist coalition and the con-

istration, finance and manage-

ment. This would mean removing

the incumbent, Helmut Debatin of

West Germany, which could be a touchy issue because Bonn con-

tributes substantially to the United Nations' yearly budget of \$600

In his efforts to settle the Falk-

lands dispute between Britain and Argentina, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar

did not wait for a Security Council

directive. While Secretary of State

Alexander M. Haig Jr. was trying

to end the dispute, the new secre-tary-general quietly assembled a

to study possible elements

are expected to win even 10 percent of the vote. Parties that receive less than 1.5 percent will lose their registry.

Reflecting PRI anxiety to see discontent channeled along institu-tional lines, the political reform also arranged for 100 of the 400 seats in the Chamber of Deputies to be distributed among minority parties through proportional repre-

As a result, even though overwhelmed in the presidential elections, the opposition will have a voice in the Chamber of Depu-

3-Day Strike Is Called By Air France Workers

International Herald Tribune

PARIS - Air France flight attendants Monday called a strike for three days starting at midnight Wednesday, but the airline said it hopes to maintain two-thirds of its overseas flights and two-fifths of its European flights during the walkout.

The strike, for shorter working hours, was called as a similar three-day strike at Air Inter, the French domestic airline was scheduled to end at midnight Monday night. French stewards and stewardesses fly 45 hours a month, not including time spent during stopovers or awaiting take-off or disembarkation.

el," said Richard Joseph, president out of Palestine," he said. "Fir of the National Association of them a home; that's the solution."

By Caryle Murphy Arab-Americans.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — On a vacation trip to visit her mother, Lamia Doumani arrived in Beirut just in time for the bombs. The 45-year-old secretary from

Kensington, Md., huddled all the next day in the makeshift bomb shelter of an apartment building For the next five days they slept in their clothes. Those weapons they used —

the American weapons — scared everyone. There was bombing everywhere in Beirut; three apartment buildings not far from our place just went down with everyone inside," she said after returning An estimated 2 million Leba-

nese-Americans are increasingly outraged by the killing of civilians in Beirut and increasingly angry at what one of them called "the long, deep silence" of the U.S. government on the Israeli invasion.

"As an American, how can I live with my conscience knowing that my tax dollars are going for cluster bombs to Israel?" asked Miss Doumani's brother, a geologist and U.S. citizen.

Swift Assimilation

Lebanese make up about two-thirds of the Arab-Americans and they have gained a reputation for rapid assimilation into American life. They have shown little appetite for involvement in Lebanon's religious and political fending and heretofore they have shown little interest in political activity on behalf of their ethnic homeland.

For Marcell Anthony, 33, a law-yer, the invasion of Lebanon turned her into an activist. For the first time she marched, lobbied on Capitol Hill and stood at bus and

subway stops passing out leaflets.
"I know the invasion has committed me to striving to bridge that gap between Lebanon and the whole Middle East and the United States which I feel exists because the word 'Arab' has been repeatedly utilized to mean 'terrorist,' 'ugliness,' or a person who is nothing."

"It's really hard for people to understand the intensity of anti-Arab propaganda in this country," Arab James Zogby of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. "Arabs are called 'rag head,' 'camel jockey.' We are still victimized by the mass media

Forgot the Past'

Sara Najjar, a 39-year-old government lawyer, was born in Lebanon and came to the United States as a child. "We Lebanese loved America so much and we assimilated so well we forgot about our

past," she said.
"The change for us really began with the 1967 war when Israel attacked the Arab countries. Something happened which we felt we should know more about. This sentiment has been building ever since and this war was just the last

What happened in Lebanon was a rude awakening for many Lebanese-Americans," she added "It has caused us to experience thand the double standard which exists in the media and in our government's policies toward Israel and the Arab countries. It has shocked many Lebanese-Americans into realizing the discrimination which exists in this country against people of our heri-

Organizations such as the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee and the National Association of Arab-Americans see Lebanon's future and the Palestinian problem as issues to be solved in the context of the wider Arab-Israeli conflict.

"The only way for a permanent solution to the tragedy of Lebanon is to get Israel to agree to the creation of a Palestinian state; the root cause of the problem is Isra-

Invasion Jolts Lebanese-Americans Into Unaccustomed Activism, Anger

"The majority of Arab-Americans don't support any rigid ideological position; they don't want to be involved in inter-Arab struggles," Mr. Zogby said. "But in a general way, the majority of them feel the Palestinians should have a

Palestinian Nationalism

Both groups include Moslems and Christians, but their membership is predominantly Lebanese-American of Christian heritage. They see their role as a counterpoint to the powerful Israeli lobby. To them, the PLO is not a terrorist group, but as Miss Doumam's brother puts it, the expression of alestinian nationalism

"It was the Israelis who first created the problem by kicking them

Others, however, regard th PLO as terrorists - a view held \ many members of the America Lebanese League. The league in large advertisement in The Wasi ington Post welcomed the invasio as an "unprecedented opportun ty" to "save Lebanon," leading t charges from both Lebanese an non-Lebanese that the leagn works closely with the Jewish los

The Lebanese-Americans con clude that sympathy for their pos tion is growing among American

in general.
"More people are marching Young people who never turned is us in the past are calling," said Helen Haje, who has been active if the Arab-American community fo more than 25 years. "The Isracia have gone too far this time."

Politicians Plan Group To Counter Socialists

PARIS — Conservative and liberal political leaders from Europe, the United States, Asia and Australia have decided to form a group to challenge the Socialist In-ternational, said Jacques Chirac, the French Gaullist leader.

Plans for the new group, which has not been named, were discussed during a weekend meeting in Paris of the European Democratic Union. Though details remain to be decided, the organization plans to hold its first meeting early in July, 1983.

The organization will bring to-gether member parties of the EDU, which groups 22 conserva-tive and Christian Democratic parties in Europe, and of the Pacific Democratic Union. The latter was formed recently in Tokyo by delegates from political parties of the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Sir John Atwill, leader of Australia's Liberal Party, was elected president. Delegates of the Pacific Demo-

cratic Union joined the EDU delegates Sunday for talks in Paris. The U.S. Republican Party, a member of the Pacific grouping,

was represented by Richard V. Al. len, the former national security adviser to President Reagan Mr. Allen now is the party's senior counsel for foreign policy and na-tional security affairs. The Democratic Party sent a delegation in an

observers capacity.

Japan's ruling Liberal Denocratic Party was represented by Setsu Shiga, a former deputy manister for foreign affairs. Philip Lynch, Australia's minister of industry and commerce and Sir John's deputy in the Liberal Party, also attended.

At the EDU meeting, Mir Chirac, the mayor of Paris, called for a West European "strategic na clear guarantee under which French and British nuclear forces. would cooperate closely with the I Inited States.

No action was taken on the proposal, but Cecil Parkinson, the British Conservative Party char-man, said his party would study a The EDU meeting was also attended by Francis Pym, the British foreign secretary.
The Socialist International rep-

resents many of the world's democratic Socialist parties.

WORLD BRIEFS

Papers Say Ghotbzadeh Trial Is Set LONDON --- The former Iranian foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotha-

deh, accused of masterminding a plot to overthrow Iran's clerical government, is to go on trial this week, Teinan newspapers said Monday.

The evening newspaper Kayhan quoted Hojatoleslam Mohammani.

Reyshahri, head of Iran's military tribunals, as saying that Mr. Ghothas.

deh's trial would probably begin Saturday.

Hojatoleslam Reyshahri is handling cases against members of a monarchist group arrested with Mr. Ghotbzadeh in April and imprisoned pending trial for their alleged role in the conspiracy. Speaking on television shortly after his arrest, Mr. Ghotbzadeh confessed to his involvement in the plot, which included plans to blow up the house of the revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Mr. Ghothzadeh and the other accused face possible death sentences.

Bonn Says SS-20 Buildup Continues the

BONN — The Soviet Union is continuing its buildup of SS-20 rockets despite Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's assurances to the contrary. a West German government spokesman said Monday.

Photographs taken by U.S. satellites prove "beyond a doubt" that the Soviet Union has about 315 triple-headed SS-20s in place, said in spokesman, Lothar Rühl. About 225 of the weapons are targeted to Western Europe, he said.

Work is continuing at two more sites, each containing nine pads can ble of launching several missiles each, Mr. Rühl said, Government south es said the new sites were both in the Ukraine. Mr. Brezhnev amounced in March that the Soviet Union would unilaterally stop further deployment of SS-20s and halt all technical preparations for new sites.

Zimbabwe Imposes Bulawayo Curfew

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Police put an indefinite night curies.

Monday on the western suburbs of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second city. and capital of the troubled southern province of Matabeleland. The area has been cordoned off for the past 10 days as police searchs

for dissidents and weapons. The searches began after an armed attack on the Harare home of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in late June. Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, has his power base in Matabeleland.

Belgian Air Force Cuts Flying Time

BRUSSELS — Citing financial problems, the Belgian Air Force said Monday it has cut to 25 the number of flying hours for each pilot for the remainder of 1982.

A spokesman blamed higher-than-expected fuel costs and an expect sive dollar for the reduction in operations. He denied reports that the air force has canceled participation in NATO manervers, saying, "The matter is still being looked into."

A spokesman at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, 3 miles (50 kilometers) south of Brussels, said Belgium "has notified us. reduction in flying hours must take place. We are now studying this."

Soviet Peace Advocates to Emigrate The Associated Press

MOSCOW - Soviet officials have granted five members of Moscow's independent peace group permission to emigrate, sources said Monday. The four original members of the group granted permission to leave were identified by sources as Vladimir Fleishgakker, a 29-year-old engine neer, and his wife Maria, also 29 and an engineer, Mikhail Ostrovsky, 26-year-old dental technician, and his wife, Lyudmilla, 26, a ling Also reported to have been granted permission to emigrate was Mark Reiterman, of whom little is known. All 11 original members of the Group for Establishing Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have been detained by police since the group was formed June 4.

Seychelles Convicts South African

VICTORIA, Seychelles - Martin Dolinchek, who claimed to be South African spy, was convicted of treason Monday in connection with the abortive coup attempt in November in the Seychelles. He will be sentenced Tuesday.

Five other men had pleaded guilty in the case, and four of them are subject to the death penalty, along with Mr. Dolinchek. Treason is the only charge carrying the death penalty here. One defendant faces a 20year sentence for illegally importing arms.

U.S. Study on Nuclear Meltdown Cited

WASHINGTON — A highly technical study completed in 1981 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission warned that the Three Mile Island accident was just one of 141 that could have led to a potential meltdown,

Ralph Nader group charged Monday.
"What this study verifies is that nuclear power plants are riddled with design errors and their operation plagued by equipment failures and human errors," charged a safety analyst for the Public Citizens Critical.

The 1979 accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant near Harrisburg. Pa., was not a meltdown, in which fuel rods would have melted. through the reactor, leading to a release of radioactivity.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

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UN Secretary-General Says He Plans to 'Shake the House' By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Six months into his new job of sec-retary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar says he intends to "shake the house" and make the United Nations a more efficient and costconscious place.

The 62-year-old Peruvian diplomat, who came in with a reputa-tion for colorless, careful conduct, has now demonstrated a bold but discreet style and a self-assurance that allows him to dispense with the pomp and protocol that marked the administration of his

predecessor, Kurt Waldheim. A Recent Conversation

Most envoys here agree that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has also given the world — despite his failure to achieve a settlement of the Falklands dispute — a glimpse of what the United Nations might do to settle conflicts peacefully.

In a recent conversation in his office, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that he plans some changes in top posts to "streamline the 10,000 personnel and cut expenses at the United Nations."

In his clear but heavily accented English, he sketched the outline of

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his attack but, with typical caution, he declined to give details. He talked instead of seeking a "better coordination of our services."

"We really have to improve the efficiency of this house," he said. One of his first changes is expected to be the appointment of a new person to the critical post of

He did not neglect the Security Council, but decided that the best thing it could do was to avoid

for a deal.

When it became clear that Mr. Haig had failed, Mr. Perez de Cuellar won approval from Buenos Aires and London for the skeleton of negotiations. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

heating the atmosphere. He worked closely and privately with the council's president, Ling Qing of China, to stay the council's

'A Pity if We Failed'

Meanwhile, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar led serial negotiations with British and Argentine diplomats, steadily narrowing differences. Just before the unsuccessful cli-max, Enrique Ros, the Argentine representative, said: "We are 80

percent of the way toward agree-ment; it would be a pity if we failed now." The unofficial leader of the Seenrity Council's Third World members, Olara Otunnu of Uganda, said: "He deserves credit for

the effort if not the result." Reviewing the performance, an American diplomat described the secretary-general as the "kind of a man I simply trust. He doesn't play games.

displayed a candor seldom seen in chambers where opaque language is the rule. He publicly said that both Britain and Argentina had hardened their positions, failing to reflect the concessions they had

made in private talks. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate and a critic of the organization, told a Security Council council meeting that "we can be proud" of the United Nations and especially of the secretary-

Mr. Otunnu, who broke the council deadlock that put Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar in office, said: "He is more free with the council and offers his opinion more free-

I Am a Third World Man'

Some Third World members now complain that Mr. Pérez de Cuellar has not spoken often or loudly enough in denouncing apartheid in South Africa, in insisting on statebood for Palestinian Arabs, or in pressing global negotia-tions aimed at vast transfers of resources from rich to poor nations. "I am a Third World man," Mr.

all I am the representative of 157 countries. I have to act in a way so that I am not only the representa-tive of the Third World." He shares the views of the Third World but has little use for empty

Pérez de Cuéllar said. "But first of

His relaxed, informal style contrasts with that of Mr. Waldheim, who was painfully conscious of protocol and prestige. Mr. Wald-heam reserved an elevator for his private use. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar rides with the rest

The new secretary-general, who elieves that he should set an example for economy, is now travel-

As the talks on the Falklands ing in Europe with an aide and a collapsed, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar security guard, "which I hate."

He mixes political boldness with caution. He inherited a director of the UN Human Rights Commission, Theo van Boven, who had offended the United States and others by drawing attention to the abuses of rightist Latin American regimes. After five weeks as secretary-general, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar dismissed Mr. van Boven, a move aides now suggest may have been

Cuellar pledged to institute changes at the United Nations that he is now again promising to un-dertake. He made some changes. He appointed a woman, Leila Doss of Egypt, as personnel director to show he knew that women working at the UN believe they are victims of discrimination. He named the first woman as undersecretary-general, Louise M. Mair of Jamaica, and put her in charge of a conference on Palestine set for

In his first weeks, Mr. Pérez de

But aides at the Staff Committee, a company union with some measure of independence, cannot detect any tangible results. No effort has been made to recruit women, they say, and women still lose out in promotions. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar acknowl-

"shake this house in an administrative sense. My obsession is the efficiency of this house." "I still have four and a half years - not a day more," he said, underlining his refusal to seek a second term, a stance that makes him less vulnerable to the political pressures of the UN member na-

tions. "I have enough time to leave

to my successor a well-organized

edges that "I have been distracted

by serious international problems'

and vows that now he intends to

Sizing Up America's Top Farmer Block Is Optimistic Despite Criticism and Hard Times

ENGINEE STATES

By Ward Sinclair

be presiding over the shakiest farm economy in 50 years, he may be the only secretary ever to a call causing a vegetable and he may have rocky relations with Congress but John R. Block thinks hear doing just line as No. Liamer

"In spite of the agricultural economy not being what it should, I am encouraged and confident as secretary of agriculture," he said recently. "I've learned a lot. I'm a smarter, better secretary now. I serve the president well in my capacity."

Stacks Up Very Well

Some in Washington's agricul-ture establishment—farmer and commodity groups, legislators, lobbyists — agree with Mr. Block's self-diagnosis. But not many Almost all think he is a nice guy but most regard him as an filmos bog farmer still learning self-ter.

in 17 months in office, Mr. Block has traveled at home and abroad more than any other secretary in modern times. He has been culfed around brusquely on Capitol Hill over a farm bill and economic issues. He line en-raged the matrition looky with food policy changes. He treated a storm by firing the depart-ment's widely respected and con-servation chief. A number of his personnel appointments evoke sotto voce decision. He still has

LSts

no assistant secretary for con-

oressional affairs. Republicans who will talk for the record say, predictably, that he is doing an A-1 job. "He stacks up very well," said Rep. Paul Findley of Illinois. "He deserves high marks for ending the

grain embargo. Farmers feel they have a champion in him." "Sen. Richard G. Lagar of Indiana said, "He was an excellent choice for secretary. He is a farmer, he is perceived as one of them. He does a good job within the constraints that are there." Mr. Lugar's view was second-

ed by Joseph A. Kinney, agriculture adviser to the National Governors Association and a ngume friend of Mr. Block. Jack Block has more chemistry with farmers than any secretary in recent history," he said.

But Democrats like Rep. Glean English, a member of the Agriculture. Committee from Oklahoma, think the chemistry is a witch's potion. They think Mr. Block and the White House are directly responsible for cur-rent hard times on the farm.

Boundless Optimism There is no question Block has the tools to improve the economic situation in agriculture, but he is philosophically opposed to using them. He has to bear the responsibility for a good part of the difficulties farmers are facing." Rep. English said. "His solution is to pray for bad weather, which shows

you how bad he is for agricul-

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The hallmark of it all is Mr. Block's boundless optimism. In the face of a continuing decline in the agricultural economy, his speeches and interviews are laden with a central thought; Let free markets work, let Mr. Reagan's economic recovery plan work, get government out of agriculture, and farmers will be in clover.

Roger Clark, a farmer from Brady, Neb., and vice president of Farmland Industries, a coopcrative, is one of the secretary's constituents who is cooling. One of my disappointments is that in all of his talks he says, 'Just wait, we'll have a recovery." Even with recovery in other sectors, agriculture won't recover without other action. We can't continue to pile up bushels and bushels of grain like we're

Mr. Clark added, "Every farmer will say he doesn't want government involved in famning, but the fact of life is that government is involved and government has to get into it now to get it straightened out."

"He's an honest, good man." an official of a major farmer or-ganization said of Mr. Block But he's an ideologue. He absolutely believes this free market BS when he claims credit for lifting the Soviet grain embargo, that's BS, too. They came to the right political moment to lift it.



John R. Block

Mr. Block does take credit for overcoming hard-line opposition and persuading the president to lift the embargo imposed by President Jimmy Carter in 1980 after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan. Mr. Block - as well as many of the country's farmers - continues to believe that the embargo was a severe self-inflicted wound.

Mr. Block's early inability to move the president and outgoing Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who wanted to go slowly for fear of sending the "wrong signal" to the Soviet Union, became a celebrated source of frustration for him.

He said he lelt then, as he feels now, that the embargo had hurt the U.S. farm economy more than it hurt the Russians But worse, perhaps, it interrupted a steadily growing and lucra-tive trade connection that American farmers have not regained.

Planned Shift Trudeau, to Win Economic Fight, Of Pentagon Needs Help From Skeptical Public **Schools Stalls**

Dependents' Education Overseen by Military

> By Charles R. Babcock Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Congress voted in 1979 to form a Cabinet-level Department of Education, planners decided to include the Defense Department's overseas dependent schools and their 9,000 employees.

But the Reagan administration took office intent on dismantling the Education Department as a Cabinet agency. Although that plan seems dead for this congressional session, administration officials are well on the way toward blocking transfer of the Pentagon

In early May, the Senate passed an amendment by Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana, to an authorization bill that would keep Department of Defense schools under the control of the military. The \$400 million-a-year system operates about 270 schools for 135,000 students in more than 20 foreign countries.

Smooth Operation Sen. Quayle said that transfer-

ring the military schools would disrupt their smooth operation. Sen. Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont, chairman of the Senate education subcommittee, and Sen. William V. Roth Jr., Republican of Delaware, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, opposed the amendment, in part because there had been no

hearings on it. The bill has yet to reach the House floor, but several administration officials and congressional aides said a ban on the transfer is likely to pass.

The National Education Association, the teachers' union that lobbied hard to establish the Education Department as a Cabinet agency, still favors the transfer. A lobbyist for the education association said it opposed Sen. Quayle's amendment in the Senate "and certainly will in the House."

The National Education Association's overseas affiliate won an election last month for the right to represent most of the 7,000 teachers in Defense Department

In a letter in March to Congress asking that the transfer be blocked, the Defense Department general counsel, William H. Taft IV, said the military provided its schools with many support services, ranging from mail delivery to physical security, that the Education Department would find difficult to duplicate.

of Canada's exports are sold. As the economy has soured, so has the

By Henry Giniger New York Times Sen

OTTAWA --- Pierre Elliott Trudeau embarked last week on a crusade to end Canada's 12-percent inflation and the worst economic crisis since the Depression of the 1930s.

To succeed, he will need unaccustomed cooperation from skeptical Canadians. He seems confident of getting it: When a reporter asked if he had perhaps lost political effectiveness after more than 13 years as prime minister, Mr. Trudeau replied coldly, "No, I haven't given that any thought."

Others have. The recession, with high inflation, high interest rates and unemployment above 10 percent, has spread fear and unrest among wage-earners, farmers, and small businessmen. But even before the situation became critical, something verging on Trudeaupho-bia began to replace the Trudeaumania that swept him into office in 1968 and, with only a brief inter-ruption in 1979, has kept him

The Globe and Mail of Toronto seemed to be speaking for many of Canada's decision-makers when it said, "Recovery has no chance if Mr. Trudeau stays." It added, "If we are to acquire faith in our potential for recovery, we must ha a sign of change more believable than any budget could provide. Such a sign can come only from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and it can come only with his resignation. His real failings are many. He can no longer deal with our problem. He is our problem."

Last week's budget imposed two years of wage restraint on federal employees as a signal to the rest of the country to follow suit. But when Mr. Trudeau met with the 10 provincial premiers, they refused to commit themselves to specifics on parallel measures.

New Opportunity

Mr. Trudeau, 62, has long fought to override regional, cultural and linguistic antagonisms and to forge a firmly knit Canada. But his 1979 campaign on these issues ended in bitter defeat and, after languishing in opposition for a few months, he announced his retirement. The ineptness of Joe Clark's Progressive-Conservative government gave him a new opportunity and in February, 1980, he came roaring back with the greeting, "Welcome to the 1980s."

The 1980s, however, have proved difficult. Dealing with Canada's economy is particularly frustrating for a strong-willed man like Mr. Trudeau. It is heavily subject to influences beyond any Canadian's control, notably from the United States where two-thirds

pro-Trudeau mood, even in his

The Liberals enjoy a comfortable majority in the House of Commons and in their own interest are not likely to split apart on votes that could bring down Mr. Trudeau. But their future looks ominous; polls show them well behind the Progressive-Conserva-tives. Mr. Trudeau, who rarely confides his private thoughts, has kept everyone guessing as to when he may step down.

NEWS ANALYSIS

After his comeback in 1980, he launched two of his boldest moves. His energy policy sought to reverse Canada's long history of selling its natural resources and industrial manpower to foreign capital. By 1990, the oil and gas industry is to be at least 50 percent Canadianowned. His other initiative ended 50 years of bickering over Canaconstitutional link to Britain with the proclamation in April of Canada's new constitution.

National Goals

Both policies were intended to establish national goals and a common national heritage. But they had their price. The energy program dampened investor confidence and drove oil-drilling operators southward to more hospitable climes. The constitutional battle left considerable bitterness, notably in Quebec, which rejected the

Paradoxically, his drive for na-

Canada Nickel Workers End Monthlong Strike

SUDBURY, Ontario - Ten thousand Canadian miners em-ployed by Inco Ltd., the largest nickel producer in the Western world, have voted to end a monthlong strike by accepting manage-

Despite Saturday's vote, work will not resume before October because Inco, blaming the international recession for poor metal prices, has laid off all its Ontario mineworkers until then. The company has six months' supply of nickel in stock.



tional unity and strong national government has badly split the country. It has effectively wiped out the Liberal Party in the West, where the oil and gas is produced. It has isolated Quebec and has severely undermined confidence in his government.

In February, Mr. Trudeau declared his disillusionment with cooperative federalism." Contending he had been "kicked in the teeth" by greedy provincial leaders, he announced that the federal government would henceforth look out for itself. But now he acknowledges he needs the cooperation of the provinces and the public to make voluntary wage and price re-straints effective. It will not be

If voluntarism does not work Mr. Trudeau may be forced to invoke mandafory wage and price controls as he did in in 1975 when he declared a national emergency and obtained Supreme Court backing. He does not normally have constitutional powers to resort to so drastic a step. But he has been drastic before and in the twilight of his career he may feel it would be better to act than to leave the economy in ruins and his standing in history tarnished.



J.S. Anti-Tank Missile Said to Be Ineffective familian target area that had many ing the 200 missiles because "even limited procurement requires more Washington Post Service unique visual and thermal cues,

20 WASHINGTON - A General unis Accounting Office report urges the in much Defense Department to hold tack closely a planned 55 billion program for an advanced version of the Air ake of Force missile called Maverick, say Paring that five years of operational ive has testing have failed to show that the world tank-killing weapon "can be used-

n the h nel in combat."

Even under "very laworable test nternais conditions," the missile had only he would "limited success," the report said. tues. "On the other hand, we find that it not known whether the ... Maverick can work well under

less-than-favorable test conditions, as may happen in combat."
As an example of "relatively benign test conditions," the report Is St year, test pilots were told in adaccept a structure described for in the test situation despite the fact that this in 5 class information would probably not aid Mez be available in a combat situa-

at Mr. the pilots "flew in a small and

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such as burning hulks that they knew were "enemy" because "friendly" equipment wasn't pro-vided the report said.

Testing Office Sought

The report stems from a review of the Pentagon's operational weapon testing system, requested by Sen. David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas. Sen. Pryor wants Congress to create an independent Pentagon office of operational testing and evaluation. The GAO, the investigating arm of Congress, picked Maverick as a case history of weaknesses in current weapon testing, and on June 25 sent the report in classified form to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. Sen. Pryor released unclassified

portions Friday. A Pentagon panel is scheduled to decide in August whether to order production of 200 advanced Mavericks as the possible first step toward buying 61,000 of the mis-siles from Hughes Aircraft Co. The GAO report warned against buy- out explanation or definition.

evidence of success in testing and evaluation than is currently avail-

The Pentagon said Friday that it and the Air Force will have no comment "at this time." In an interview in February. however, the panel chairman, De-

fense Undersecretary Richard D. DeLauer, said: "You know, it's a go-ahead now, there's no question. about it, the question is at what The advanced Maverick uses an

infrared device to sense temperature contrasts between an object and its hotter or colder immediate surroundings. It shows the contrasts on a cockpit screen five inches (12.7 centimeters) square, and is supposed to guide the missile to a target. Darkness doesn't affect the heat-seeking sensor, so it was promoted for its capability at night and in "adverse weather." In March, the GAO noted, the quotphrase was changed to limited adverse weather with-

The advanced Maverick, which remains in development eight years after the initial procurement for testing, is supposed to succeed the original, daytime-only version, which uses a television camera to detect light contrasts. For the Air Force and the Pentagon, the com-pelling argument for both versions is that they allow a tactical aircraft to "stand off" at a distance from a target when making a launch.

The unclassified GAO report said, however, that for the missile's primary mission, supporting and protecting ground troops, "It may be questioned whether the IR [infrared] Maverick can be successfully employed at its purported stand-off ranges." The report added that "the purported advantages of the IR Maverick may be more apparent than real."

The report also questioned whether pilots relying on the missile can find the target area "in the day, at night, and in adverse weather," and whether they can distinguish a friendly tank from an enemy tank

feet to Swissair thanks all the business travellers who voted us the best of all airlines again ntime in 1981; even though we have only a First «ss. Class and an Economy Class to offer.

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in all our aircraft free your legroom. And it seems only proper to announce the choice of two menus for our long-haul passengers with a neatly printed bill of fare, and to serve the meals on real china. Accompanied by excellent wines that have been quite rather than half free of

charge since June 1. True, we call this businessmen's class Economy Class. But the gratifying outcome of the survey goes to show once again that the Swissair Economy Class is not to be compared with other Economy Classes. On the contrary, our's serves as a model for other airlines' new intermediate classes. Apart from our experience, which is less

easily copied. In an impartial survey of members of the IAPA (International Airline Passengers Association)

Drop in Women's Support for Reagan Troubles White House Aides

By Herbert H. Denton Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON — The demise last week of the Equal Rights Amendment may have been cause for celebration by some of President Reagan's supporters, but there was no revelry at the White

Rather, presidential advisers are increasingly worried about anothon key issues.

the result to a significant extent of a slide in his job-rating approval by women. A Washington Post-ABC News survey in May found that 52 percent of women disapproved of the way Mr. Reagan was performing as president while only

40 percent approved. The views of men were the opposite - 52 percent approved and 42 percent disapproved.

Found Slain in Ghana approached the house on the pre-

riled by Our Staff From Dispatches court judges kidnapped from their homes last week have been found ment said Monday.

miles (64 kilometers) northeast of the capital. Accra. The corpse of a retired army officer, Maj. Acquah, was also found, the statement said.

The three judges, identified as
Cecilia Koranteng Addoh, F.P.
Sarkodee and K.T. Agyepong, were abducted from their homes in Accra last Tuesday by an unidenti-

fied armed group.

Justice Koranteng Addoh's husband said Monday that she had been seized by four persons armed with a pistol and a submachine

Bun.

He said one of the kidnappers

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text that a colleague's car had bro-ken down. The other three then entered and seized his wife. The group then went to the homes of the other two justices and enticed

Following the abduction, the government of Jerry J. Rawlings, a denied involvement and ordered bodyguards to be assigned to other

power last December after staging his second military coup in less than three years, warned the kidnappers to release the judges or "revolutionary action"

cra radio Monday, Mr. Rawlings spoke of enemies who had "recently intensified their preparation for an assault on the Provisional Na-

Mr. Rawlings, chairman of the ruling seven-man council, was quoted as saying: "During the past week we have had to put our military forces on the alert in order to crush any possible attack." He said the "enemies" had adopted terrorist tactics "in order to create an atmosphere of fear and panic among the population.'

rorism ... cannot be allowed to go unpunished. Every effort is being made by a special high-powered investigation team to trace the criminals who perpetrated this

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Senior aides insist, as Mr. Reagan himself did at a news conference Wednesday night, that the president is committed to equal rights for women even though he

opposed the ERA. In recent weeks, presidential advisers have attempted, in the words one, to "breathe new life" into administration initiatives to fulfill Mr. Reagan's campaign pledge to remove sexist and discriminatory

The part-time position of coordinator for the project was vacant for three months until late June. The Task Force on Legal Equity for Women has not been much

more active. It found that its assigned task of identifying discrimi-natory federal laws had been substantially accomplished in the Ford and Carter administrations.
Some women at the White House regard with sharp irritation the fact that the discussion of how to solve Mr. Reagan's problem is the province of an exclusive coterie of white males.

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

State Department renewed efforts

over the weekend to prevent a dis-

pute concerning the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola from en-

flict in South-West Africa.

LUANDA, Angola - The U.S.

One well-positioned woman in the White House, who has worked in other Republican presidential campaigns in which women had important roles, said that when she joined the Reagan camp she imme-

diately felt a different attitude best-kept secret in town" is Mr. Reagan's record of appointing toward women. It is neither rudeness nor insult, women. Overall, Mr. Reagan's apshe said, but more a myopic tendpointments of more than 400 women to patronage-level posiency to look on women as secretarial workers capable only of typing, filing and running out for coffee. tions approximately equal President Jimmy Carter's in his first 17 months in office.

But Mr. Reagan has made more part-time appointments. Mr. Carter named three women to head Cabinet agencies. Mr. Reagan has none, although UN Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick holds Cabinet rank.

Mr. Reagan was the first president to appoint a woman, Sandra

she has begun to push issues af-

fecting women in meetings. Re-

spect is growing for what they de-

Ms. von Damm insists that "the

scribe as her keen judgment.

Helene von Damm, Mr. Reagan's secretary since his days as the California governor, asked for and got major fund-raising responsibilities in the 1980 campaign. In the besigning at the At South African Minimum at the company of the campaign. At South African Mines

ty. Senior male aides describe how Day O'Connor, to the Supreme

paign. In the beginning at the White House, she returned to her secretarial position but was later sent to the White House personnel office to help with problems there. JOHANNESBURG - Hundreds of black miners rioted and burned down a barber shop Mon-A formal announcement naming day in a continuing wage protest that has claimed eight lives along her as head of the personnel office South Africa's gold mining belt. In addition, South Africa's min-ing industry — its fortunes at their Margaret Tutweiler, who is the executive assistant to the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, has also risen in influence and responsibili- lowest in many years - faces the

prospect of a strike by white min-

Court, but he has not appointed

any to the federal appellate courts

and, in filling 50 vacancies in the

trial courts, has appointed only

three women. All 11 women on

federal appeals courts and 30 of

the 35 women judges in federal tri-

al courts were appointed by Mr.

Carter, according to the National Women's Political Caucus.

Lou Harris, the polister, said last week he believed that "one of

the major developments" of the

1980s would be the emergence of

women as a "powerful new force

Mr. Harris finds that men and

women are beginning to differ on a

range of key issues, including the

prospects of nuclear war, the reces-

in American politics."

sion and poverty.

A spokesman for the Kloof mine west of Johannesburg said South guards dispersed the blacks rioting there with tear gas, but production has been halted. Police said no shots were fired in the latest outburst and they reported no inju-

A mine spokesman said "intimi-A mine spokesman said "minidators" stopped men from working on the Sunday night shift and also haited production Monday morning. He said 12,000 workers broke out of hostels where they had been locked up by security guards and burned down a barber shop before they were dispersed.

Rioting apparently triggered by the pay disputes flared at four gold mines last Thursday. Police called to help mine guards shot and killed six miners at the Grootvlei and West Dreifontein mines early

Mining sources said black un-

About 22,000 white miners will vote Wednesday on whether or not to back demands for a 15pay increase with a strike. Management has countered that with the depressed gold price, it can of-

Union leaders predicted that their members will vote overwhelmingly for a strike, which would be the first stoppage by white miners since a weeklong strike in 1979. The election results will be known Thursday.

South Africa produces the larg-

The new pay scales for the 500,000 blacks, who are not union members, were set by the Chamber of Mines and came into effect on July 1. Black underground workers received a raise of about 12 per-

White miners, who mainly hold skilled jobs from which blacks are excluded by law, earn an average \$960 a month, according to 1981

African not police and security

Saturday.

500 Dismissed

Nearly 500 miners were disnissed and about 800 others left for their homelands following the unrest. One miner was found stabbed to death and another died in a gunfight following what police said were tribal squabbles.

Mine spokesmen for the Gencor and Gold Fields companies said work at East and West Dreifontein, Stilfontein, Grootvici and Buffelsfontein mines has returned to normal. A Gold Fields spokesman said of the workers who had left, "We foresee no problems in replacing them because of the unemployment in the areas where we recruit."

derground workers are dissatisfied with a 12-percent pay increase and further enraged that surface workers in safe jobs had been awarded 11 percent. Workers at nearby mines run by the giant Anglo-American Corp. were given 16-percent increases.

fer only 9 percent.

Employers, represented by the Chamber of Mines, said a strike could have a disastrous effect on the industry. They say costs in gold mining have soared and the mines have a duty to the weak national economy not to reach a large wage settlement.

est share of the world's gold. For-eign exchange earnings from gold are vital to the country's balance of payments, already heavily in deficit. Because of the fall in the world gold price to around \$315 an ounce, from \$875 two and a half years ago, more than a quarter of South Africa's 47 gold mines are operating at a loss.

cent, making the basic starting pay \$112 a month.

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U.S. Pipeline Stance Will Test Shultz Skills

Resolving Trade Dispute With Allies Is Regarded as 'Monstrous Problem'

By Murrey Marder Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan's insistence that a ban on U.S.-licensed equipment for the Soviet-European natural gas pipeline is "a matter of principle" poses a formidable task for diplomatic ingenuity, and for the mediating abilities of the newly designated secretary of

George P. Shultz, designated successor to Alexander M. Haig Jr., inherits a central U.S. role in grappling with what a senior State Department official described last week as a "monstrous problem.'

Inside the Rengan administration, there is reported agreement

NEWS ANALYSIS at the Cabinet level to seek ur-

gent "damage limitation" talks with Western European policymakers while attempts to resolve the dispute are under way.

Mr. Reagan left himself in a

vulnerable position last week by claiming that his administration "largely eliminated" the "disar-ray with our European allies" in-herited from the Carter administration. Immediately afterward, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Mr. Reagan's strongest supporter in the Western alliance, confounded his claim by telling the House of Commons that "it is wrong for "one very powerful nation" to try to prevent the fulfillment of "existing contracts" for the

The Europeans now are bringing legal challenges against the U.S. sanctions, and the argu-ments already extend beyond equipment for the Siberian pipeline to disputes over new U.S. duties on European steel exports to the United States, and to tax subsidies for foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

"It may be premature and exaggerated to talk in terms of a " the British minis-'trade war,' " the British minis-ter for trade, Peter Reese, said in New York last week before ssing the British case with officials in Washington, "yet the danger of a series of measures tat -- must be obvious to all."

Trade-War Talk

Talk of a trade war among the Western allies is a reversal of the original argument over East-West trade sanctions. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Francis Mitterrand of France warned last month that they will not join in a "trade war" with the Soviet Union, which they said would lead back to the era of Cold War. The United States denied that was its intention.

Nevertheless, the allied clash West strategy than about pure economics, and the debate runs through the Reagan administration as much as it does through the Western alliance. A major U.S. casualty in the dispute was Mr. Haig, who led and lost the argument inside the administration over imposing the pipeline sanctions.

Mr. Haig argued that Western Europe would reject overt economic pressure on the Soviet Union, opening a breach in allied ranks that could undercut all U.S. strategy for putting pres-sure on the Soviet Union to curb its buildup of military power.

His successor, Mr. Shultz, is noted for skill as a mediator, from his experience as secretary of labor, director of the Office of Management and Budget and ul-timately secretary of the Treas-ury in the Nixon administration. It will be several weeks, however, before Mr. Shultz goes through confirmation hearings, takes office and can begin to ap-ply his negotiating talents to the dispute.

Some Encouragement In the meantime, some

Reagan administration officials are drawing encouragement from the European Economic Community's agreement last week to raise interest rates on financing Western exports to the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration campaigned earlier for a curb on government-subsidized trade credits for the Soviet Union. That led Western Eurocans into believing that the United States, in turn, would drop its demands for sanctions

on equipment for the pipeline. Some U.S. officials privately talk of ending the dispute by trading the pipeline sanctions for further restrictions on Soviet credits. Others, determined to exert maximum pressure on the Soviet Union, adamantly reject such a bargain.

The hard-liners insist that the only route open for lifting the eline sanctions is the eas of Soviet-supported repression in Poland. That was President Reagan's declared reason on June 18 for imposing the broadened ban on U.S. pipeline equipment produced abroad.

Many administration officials concede privately, however, that the Polish situation was not the overriding reason for the pipeline sanctions. Rather, they say, it was the president's determ tion to inflict economic penalties on the Soviet Union. At his newsconference Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan gave both rationales for his decision.

He said one purpose was to tighten the trade embargo on the Soviet Union until there is relief for its support of "the oppression that is going on of the peo-ple of Poland by their military government." The "second thing," he said, is that the Soviet Union "is very hard-pressed financially and economically to-

Pro-Sanctions Stand

The Western European governments contend that the pipeline will be built in any case, and reject the argument that trade can be used as an effective weap on to constrain Soviet expenditures on its vital security interests. But as Mr. Haig's resignation and the president's decision clearly illustrated, the predominant weight inside the Respinadministration remains on the pro-sanctions side of the debate.

The White House national security adviser, William P. Clark, has stated that it is administration policy to "force our principal adversary, the Soviet Union to bear the brunt of its economic shortcomings." Defense Secte-tary Caspar W. Weinberger, Mr. Haig's principal antagonist, was the first to enunciate that policy in the earliest days of the admin-

istration. Mr. Haig's and Mr. Shultz's positions parallel each other in several ways. According to Mr. Haig's associates, his dominant reason for reproaching the Reagan administration in his letter of resignation for a lack of "consistency, clarity and steadiness of purpose," was his complaint over shifting U.S. positions on sanctions against the

Mr. Shultz has been committed for years to the need for consistency in U.S. foreign policy. In his last major public address, in London in October, 1981, Mr. Shultz stressed the need for "giving confidence to ourselves and our partners in the predictability of our behavior and the consist-

ency of our purpose."
Mr. Shultz is also on record as a longstanding opponent of the use of trade as a political weap-on. In the early 1970s, as an advocate of détente in the Nixon administration and a strong supporter of Henry A: Kissinger's strategy, Mr. Shultz opposed the use of trade sanctions to exert pressure on the Soviet Union to relax its emigration restrictions.

U.S. Ends UN Energy Role

GENEVA (Renters) - The United States has decided to pull out of United Nations energy projects in Europe that could aid the Soviet bloc, senior UN officials said Monday.

Washington informed the UN

Economic Commission for Europe here last month it would no longer take part in its programs promoting East-West coopera-tion in energy production and use, ECE officials said. The officials said the decision would affect several ECE projects for co-operation and exchange of infor-mation in the energy field, especially natural gas, coal and electricity.

Ex-Green Beret Tells of CIA Orders For Assassinations Around the World

United Press International
NEW YORK — A "secret American army" planned to assassinate Later, Mr. Thompson went to a rebel leader in the Dominican Southeast Asia, where "assassinate a rebel leader in the Dominican army" planned to assassinate a rebel leader in the Dominican a rebel leader in the Dominican army "planned to assassinate a rebel leader in the Dominican a rebel leader in the Dominican army" planned to assassinate a rebel leader in the Dominican are rebel leader in the Dominican Republic and routinely killed sus-The New York Times Magazine Luke Thompson, a former mas-

ter sergeant in the Green Berets. an elite U.S. Army unit, was "part of a secret American army of covert agents who handled the dirty work of U.S. foreign policy — often under the supervision of the CIA - all over the world," the article by Times correspondent Philip Taubman said. Mr. Thompson, who served in the Green Berets from 1962 to 1978, retired disillusioned after a few weeks of training Libyan terrorists for \$6,500 a month under Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent, the article said. In 1965, Mr. Thompson was

part of a secret team that devised a plan to bomb the house in which Francisco Deno Caamano, a Doceled as too risky, the magazine Later, Mr. Thompson went to

tions became almost routine for pected Viet Cong sympathizers in him; the article said. Mr. Thomp-Vietnam in the 1960s, an article in son said assassination targets inson said assassination targets included businessmen and politicians considered Viet Cong supporters or sympathizers.

Mr. Wilson, who is alleged to have supplied arms to Libya and to have helped train terrorists there, was arrested by federal authorities in June 15 and is being held on \$20-million bond. Mr. Thompson testified before a grand jury in the case and as a result was not indicted. U.S. authorities are investigating whether senior CIA officials were silent business partners of Mr. Wilson, the magazine

Pym Arrivès in Yugoslavis

BELGRADE - Francis Pym, Francisco Deno Caamano, a Do- the British foreign secretary, arminican leftist rebel leader, often rived Monday for a visit of two met guerrilias. The pian was can- days to Yugoslavia

provisions from state and federal er, quieter development: Census She said women are frequently Muscular' Image data and public-opinion surveys Mr. Reagan referred Wednesday to such efforts as his "50 States overlooked when it comes to pro-Administration political strategclearly show women not only votmotions even though many secreing in greater numbers but also ists believe that economic issues taries and executive assistants are Project," aimed at working with parting company dramatically with men, including the president, given responsibilities beyond their and what one aide described as governors and state legislators to Mr. Reagan's "muscular stateamend discriminatory state laws, ments on military affairs" are and its federal counterpart, the Upward Moves causing women to turn away from Indeed, Mr. Reagan's steady Task Force on Legal Equity for Still, the two women generally slide in the polls since his post-in- him. regarded as having the most influence in the Reagan White House Doubts on New Project 3 Kidnapped Judges have moved upward along that But there are questions about the administration's dedication to the "50 States Project" concept.

ACCRA, Ghana — Three high shot to death, the military governthem outside. Rawlings' Statement

A government statement said the bodies of the judges had been found in the city of Akuse, 40 former air force flight lieuten

judges. Mr. Rawlings, who came to

death by firing squad.

In a statement broadcast by Actional Defense Council."

Mr. Rawlings added, "Such ter-

François BENOIST CHEZ LES ANGES

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OUVERT TOUT L'ETE

By N.Y. Publisher

dangering negotiations, scheduled to start in New York on Tuesday, that are intended to end the con-Robert Cabelly, an assistant to Chester A. Crocker, the assistant has asserted that a settlement of secretary of state for Africa, arthe guerrilla war must be accompanied by a Cuban withdrawal from rived Saturday in Luanda for talks with representatives of the South-West Africa People's Organiza-

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disputed control of South-West Africa (Namibia). The discussions followed talks

tion, the Soviet-armed insurgent

group battling South Africa's

U.S. Is Trying to Keep Cuban Issue From Blocking Talks on Namibia Mr. Crocker and South African officials. Western sources said the

Luanda talks were designed to prevent a further souring of the atmosphere after public exchanges between South Africa and the insurgents over what is termed "linkage" by the United States and South Africa of the Namibian issue with a withdrawal of the Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola. In recent weeks, South Africa

is expected soon.

Angola, which provides the insurgents with bases. Guerrillas to Attend

The guerrillas have said the New York negotiations are imperiled by South Africa's demands. But the merrilla spokesman here, Hidipo Hamutenya, has said a delegation will attend. The Western sources indicated

that the exchanges had made the negotiations more difficult and that part of Mr. Cabelly's mission was to give the guerrillas an assessment of the state of the talks. The inference was that the Unit-

ed States is trying to convince the protagonists that the recent statements may be designed to satisfy political constituencies, not to block the negotiations. The United States is the principal member of the so-called Western contact group that has been trying for several years to mediate between the rebels and South Africa over the future of Namibia. Other members of the contact group are Britain, Canada, France and West Germa-

A complication has arisen from proposal by the contact group concerning linkage that has reinforced the rebels' suspicion that South Africa plans to use the issue to stall. The proposal, presented to the rebels in June, implicitly links Namibian settlement to "other longstanding problems" of the region, a clear reference to the Cubans who are supporting the Luanda government and to the antiment rebels backed by South Africa in southern Angola.

South African Fears

The proposal is apparently designed to ease South African fears that the Cuban presence is a threat to Pretoria's security. It is also apparently intended to fulfill Washington's wider desire to oppose Soviet influence.

A Western diplomatic source said Mr. Cabelly's visit seemed designed to "smooth ruffled feathers" and to discredit a belief among the insurgents that they are ment that will benefit only the South Africans. The timetable for the new dis-

cussions envisions agreement on a settlement by Aug. 15. The Western strategy, sources said, is to keep up momentum to prevent the guerrillas or South Africa from backing out. According to Western and African diplomatic sources, however, the United States insistence on linkage, however diplomatically phrased, has divided the contact

group, with Canada, France and West Germany opposing the U.S. position and Britain ambivalent

U.S. Relations Washington also ties the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola to a Cuban withdrawal, a linkage that Angola rejects, just as it rejects any formal tie between a Namibia settlement and the Cuban presence. At the same time, there is an awareness here of potential benefits from normalized relations with the United States.

According to recently published United States statistics, Angola earned \$559 million in exports — much of it crude oil — to the United States in 1980 and imported \$111 million worth of United States goods, making the United States its largest trading partner

The Angolan authorities recently gave a fresh signal of interest in rmalizing diplomatic ties. The government gave approval for a U.S. all-star college basketball team to tour Angola. The tour is due to start July 27.

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ATHENS/PSYCHICO

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ARTS/LEISURE

Moscow Stage: A Streetcar Named Tennessee

The state of the s

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

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وخنه ء:

IVI American name on the So Lenngrad and Vologda, Kniviet stage loday is Tennessee Wil-byshev and Volgograd, Kalinin-liams. grad and Yerevan."

It is more than three decades since Williams first thrilled and scandalized the United States with the diama of buntal conflicts played out under the veneer of Southern gentility, and it has been almost-two decades since his last big Broadway success. The Night of the Ignana." But in Moscow and across the Soviet land, "Koshka na Raskalyonnoy Kryshe ("Cat on a Hot Tin Roof"), "Ta-tuirovannaya Roza" ("Rose Tattoo") and a host of other Williams classics are packing houses and drawing gasps, bravos and good

Mayakovsky Theater, and "Rose Tattoo" followed a month later on the small stage of the venerable Moscow Art Theater Remarkable as it may seem for two such relatively sensational dramas to reachthe staid_censored Soviet stage at all, the premieres brought to seven the number of Williams plays now in the repertories of Moscow the-

"A Streetcar Named Desire" has been playing at the Mayakovsky for 12 years, and "Sweet Bird of Youth" recently had its 195th performance at the Moscow Art Theater, still starring the doyenne of Russian actresses, the 76-year-old Angelina Stepanova, in the role of

the Princess Kosmonopolis.

Elsewhere around Moscow one can catch "Kingdom of Earth," "Orpheus Descending," "Summer and Smoke" and "The Glass Menagerie," and there is hardly a ma- goers. ior city in the Soviet Union where Williams is not featured in the local repertory.

"The American dramatist Tenthe most 'repertoried' of Western echoes in the Dostoyevskian tradiauthors in the Soviet theater," the tion, while the languid fin-de-siècle critics A - Obraztsova and V. mood of Williams' Deep South of-

Gorshkova wrote in Sovietskaya ten recalls the tone of Chekhov's Kultura in a recent review of the MOSCOW - The hottest phenomenon "He has played in American name on the So-Lenngrad and Vologda, Kui-

In an interview two years ago. Williams conceded that he had gone through a "period of eclipse" in his native United States. There is no such problem in Russia. Vitaly Y. Vulf, a student of American drama, who must be allowed some license because he translated the last four Williams plays to be staged in Moscow and has been actively promoting the American and qualities that made Williams dramatist, declared: "He's the big- so shocking to the America of the gest success since Chekhov."

Tennessee Williams in Moscow may not be the Tennessee Wil-liams of Broadway, or of Elia Kazan. Marion Brando or Jessica Taudy. Some of the mances and humor of the Southern dialect are inevitably lost — "Bolshoi Pa," for example, just isn't "Big Daddy" and some of the rougher edges have been filed off for the more puritanical Soviet tastes. The double bed on which "Sweet Bird of Youth" starts is moved discreetly offstage, and Wayne Chance never does light up a joint. The vodka with which the Princess Kosmonopolis washes down her pills is replaced on the Moscow stage with gin, a Western liquor that Russians would consider far more belitting a Western star, albeit a fading one.

Why is there so great a fascination here with an American dramatist of a previous generation? The answer seems to lie both in traditional Russian tastes and in the needs of today's Soviet theater-

Williams' dissections of suffer-The American dramatist Tening humans, his brutal exposures see Williams has become one of thuman frailty and sin find



Musicovites eveling poster for "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof,"

plays. Williams may be considera-bly more sensational than any cow Art Theater, for example. Russian dramatist, but he speaks in Russia to a developed appreciation for themes of human passion, despair and confession.

During the painful dialogue be-tween a dying Big Daddy and his alcoholic son in a recent perform- one side or the other. ance of "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," anguished groans of empathy rose repeatedly from the audience.
Maggie's declaration, "You've got
to be one or the other, either
young or with money." drew squeals of appreciation.

At the same time, the subjects 1940s and '50s can still tantalize in

The drama of a young athlete driven to despair and drink by the suspicion of homosexuality Brick in "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" is real in a land where homosexuality is a crime, and any dramatist daring to explore antisocial activities such as cannibalism, pederasty or castration would abruptly disappear from public

But by using "imported" plays, Soviet directors can purport to be exposing the degradation and decadence of the bourgeois world while exploring "forbidden" while exploring "forbidden" themes as viable in the Moscow of 1982 as they were in the America

This is the key to the Williams phenomenon," said Vulf, the translator. "We get to see familiar passions in a foreign setting." The critics Obraztsova and

Gorshkova are equally engrossed by Williams' popularity. But writing in an official publication, they tend to find the answer in social

"It's no coincidence," they argned, "that the action of his plays takes place so often in the Southern states, where many social and political conflicts are especially pronounced, or that his heroes are so often immigrants, the most de-graded and humiliated people in successful' America."

The critics then go on to a most flattering review of the latest Williams plays in Moscow and appeal for more American drama. body has said more brutal truths about the grief and evil of contemporary America than American writers themselves," they wrote, asking that theaters consider newer works by Williams and Edward Albee and Robert Patrick's "Kennedy's Children" or David Rabe's

But for now Williams literally holds the stage, to the obvious delight of directors and actors who have matched the imported themes with some imaginative staging.

The production of "Rose Tatseparates male and female spectators on opposite sides of the stage. The wronged widow Serafina delle Rose, acted with intensity and passion by Irina Miroshnichenko, launches appeals or reproach at

The small, experimental theater has only 90 seats, and tickets are precious. Chances to see "Rose Tattoo" may be better in the 10 other cities to which the play has already spread. But if "Sweet Bird of Youth" is any guide, it is unlikely that there will ever be enough tickets. On the night of its 195th showing, hopefuls were still milling around outside looking for



International 'Falstaff'

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune
ONDON — No new opera production in many a season has been awaited more eagerly, or with higher expectations, nor has any been more rapturously received, than the "Falstaff" that had its Royal Opera premiere at Covent Garden last week.

It wasn't quite a premiere, and that is an important part of the story. This is a tri-city, intercontinental production involving the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the Royal Opera and the Teatro Comunale of Florence, bringing Carlo Maria Giulini, musical director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, back to live opera for the first time in 14 years. It had its first performances in Los Angeles in April and will reappear in Flor-ence next January, all with only one substantial cast change.
Giulini has attributed his ab-

sence from opera to his disinclina-

Statue of Liberty **Is Falling Apart**

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The 95-year-old Statue of Liberty is "literally falling apart," according to the monument's superintendent, David L. Moffitt, who said it may be shut down to visitors within five years. "We've found portions of the statue out in the harbor," he added.

The statue is made of more than 300 individually molded sheets of thin copper attached to a frame by iron bands that are rusting, causing the copper to shift.

A commission appointed by President Reagan has raised hopes that France's gift to the United States will be restored.

tion to accept the conditions of planning, preparation, rehearsal and casting that prevail in most opera houses. For this production, it was seen to that he had his way. It was prepared in London with a cast of his own choosing, and rehearsed for a month in Los An-

The result, as was to be expected of Giulini, is a triumph of cosemble, a musical rather than a merely theatrical or conventionally operatic delight. There can hardly ever have been a "Falstaff" so precisely, so cleanly, so crisply sung and played, nor one that revealed so memorably the enchantment of Verdi's scoring of his last opera. So it was that in the ritual ovations at the final curtain the splendid Falstaff of Renato Bruson shared the highest decibel count with the conductor.

Bruson's Falstaff, his first, is less flamboyant, less a caricature, less comical than is customary, a decaying Sir John who looks and behaves like a man who might once have decently earned a knighthood, and he fits perfectly into Ronald Eyre's rather sober production. Vocally he is superb. although some of his sotto voce and mezza voce subtleties fall victim of Giulini's orchestra.

Needless to dwell on other individuals in an accomplishment so much a matter of ensemble. All are excellent: Katia Ricciarelli as Mistress Ford, Brenda Boozer as Mistress Page, Barbara Hendricks as Nannetta, Lucia Valentini-Terrani as Mistress Quickly, Leo Nucci as Ford, Dalmacio Gonzalez as Fenton, William Wildermann as Pistol, Francis Egerton as Bardolf and John Dobson as Doctor Caius.

Further performances July 6, 9. 13 and 16. The performance on July 16 will be televised.

Highlights of Festivals — Part 5

FOLLOWING is the fifth of a (Richard Wagner Festspiele, Postfach 2320, Dasses Bayrent 2, West Germany.) series of listings of highlights of some of this year's music and arts festivals. The others appeared on May 7, 21, 28 and June 29:

Valson la Romaine (July 11-Aug. 14): Mo-zart's "Il Re Pastore" and Purcell's "Dide and Aeneas" are the operatic offerings, and the rest of the program ranges from an opening folklore gals to Antonio Gades' choreographed version of "Blood Wedding," to Molicre and Shakespeare, to Lionel Hampton, Barbara Hendricks, Gil-bert Becaud and a Brazilian variety show. Bureau du Festival, F-84110 Vaison la

Santander (July 11-Aug. 29): Visitors include the Prague Symphony, the London Philharmonic, the Ballet of the 20th Century, the Moiseyev dance company, Lindsay Kemp and his dance company, chamber music and recitals, Spanish-American follolore, an international music and dance film week, recitals by tenor Alfredo Krans and soprano Montserrat Caballe, and a concert performance of Wagner's "Lobengoin." (Festival Internacional de Santander, Juan de la Cosa 3-1, Santander, Spain.)

Orange (July 13-Aug. 7): Verdi is represented by his Requiem and the operas "La Forza del Destino" and "Nabucco" in the Roman theater, there are recitals by Gundula Janowitz, Teresa Berganza, Barbara Hendricks, Katia Ricciarelli and Lucia Valentini-Terrani, and a concert of Dela-lande's "De Profundis" and Lully's "Te Deum" under Jean-Claude Malgoire. (Choregie d'Orange, Maison du Theatre, F-34100 Orange, France.)

Aix-es-Provence (July 15-Aug. 3): Mainly for opera, with the world stage premiere of Rameau's "Les Boreades" and new productions of Mozart's "The Magic Flure" and Rossin's "Il Turco in Italia," as well as a number of concerts and recitals in which the voice is the featured instrument. (Palais of Magical States) de l'Ancien Archeveche, F-13100 Aix-en-Provence, France.)

Monte Carlo (July 18-Aug. 11): The summer concerts in the courtyard of the Palais Princier are conducted this year by Lawrence Foster, James Conlon, Jean-Claude Casadesus, Rudolf Barshai and Zdenek Macal, and the soloists include the pismisss Yuri Egorov, Prancois-Rene Duchable and Misha Dichter, soprano Gundula Janowitz, violinist Dunitri Sikkovetsky, and Iletist violinist Dmitri Sitkovetsky, and Iletist Jean-Pierre Rampal (Casino de Monte Carlo, Monaco.)

Bregenz (July 21-Aug. 21): Strauss' "Gyp-sy Baron" is this year's show on the floating stage on Lake Constance and Donizetti's in the Festspielhaus, plus concerts by the Vienna Symphony and the Dresden Staatskapelle, and Dworak's "Slavonic Dances" by a Czechoslovak dance ens ble. (Bregenzer Festspiele, Postfach 119, A-6901 Bregenz, Austria).

Bayreuth (July 25-Ang. 28): A new production of "Parsifal" will mark the 100th anniversary of the first performance, in the Festspielhaus here, of Wagner's last music resipications need to wagners in interest drama. It will be conducted by James Lev-ine, staged by Goetz Friedrich, and de-signed by Andreas Reinhardt. "Tristan," "The Flying Dutchman," "Die Meisters-

Salzburg (July 25-Aug. 30): The new op-cra productions are Beethoven's "Fidelio" conducted by Lorin Maszel and staged by Leopold Lindtberg and Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte" conducted by Riccardo Muti and staged by Michael Hampe. The Vienna Philharmonic is joined by the Berlin Phalharmonic, the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields and the Austrian Radio Orchestra in the concert program, and there is the usual array of church concerts, serenades, Mozart matinees, recitals and chamber concerts.

Gstrad-Seanen (Ang. 3-31): Yehudi Menuhin is here as violinist, conductor and patron saint for a total of 11 chamber tree sic concerts in the Sannen church, with the English Chamber Orchestra, the Zunich Chamber Orchestra, the Bern Camerata, the Endellion String Quartet, pianist Jere-my Menuhin and others. (Verkehnsbuero, CH-3780 Gstaad, Switzerland.)

Lucerne (Aug. 14-Sept. 7): English mu from Purcell to contemporary composers from Purcell to contemporary composers is the theme of this year's festival, underlined by an exhibition devoted to Benjamin Brit-ten, and the 25th antiversary of the death of the Swiss composer Othmar Schoeck will be marked in some of the concerts. Visiting presembles include the Lordon Samphory. ensembles include the London Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonia Orchestra of Loudon, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Bertin Philharmonic, the Bavarian Radio Orchestra, the Fires of London and the Philip Jones Brass Ensemble. (Pilatusstrasse 14, Postfach 424, CH-6002 Lucerne, Switzerland.)

Edinburgh (Ang. 22-Sept. 11): The emphasis is on Italian music this year, including the return of the Piccola Scala of Milan for the first time in 25 years and a production of Puccini's "Manon Lescant" by the Scottish Opera. Dresden will be represented by its opera and the Staatskapelle, five drama companies will be on hand, including ones from Rome and Sardinia, and the American Repertory Theater brings productions of "Sganarelle," four short Moliere farces, and an adaptation of Wedekind's "Intu" plays. (21 Market Street, Edinburgh EH1 1BW, Scotland.)

Three Choirs Festival (Ang. 22-27): Held this year in Hereford Cathedral, the program includes works by Haydn, Mozart, Kodaly, Stravinsky, Britten, Walton and new works by William Mathias and Geoffrey Burgon. (34 Bridge Street, Hereford, England.)

Helsinki (Aug. 26-Sept. 16): Finnish orchestras are joined by French and Soviet radio orchestras in the concert program, and other ensembles and soloists include the Cleveland Quartet, the Ponti Trio, the Wilanow Quartet, Claudio Arran, Jean-Pierre Rampal and Heinz Holliger. Exhibi-

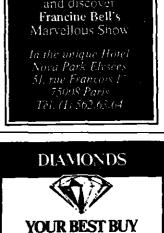
Arts Agenda

PARIS - A double bill of Pucchi's "It Tebarro" and Leonaryalio's "I Pasi Opera. Both are conducted by James Conten.
"Il Tabarro" has Garbis Boyagian at Mi-chele, Maria Slatinaru as Giorgetta and Giorgio Marighi es Luigi, and in "I Paglicat" Jon Vickers sings Conio, Catherine Malifamo Is Nedda and Silvano Carroli Is Tonio. RomainModern Religious Art. (Unioninkatu 28, SF-00100 Helsinki 10, Finland.)

* * * Montreux-Vevey (Aug. 27-Oct. 4): The Sofia Philharmonic, the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, the Cologne Chamber Orchestra, the London Symphony, the En-semble Instrumental de France, the Rotter-dam Philharmonic, the New Orleans Philharmonic, I Musici, organists Mario-Claire Alain and Deniel Chorzempa, pianists Claudio Arran and Miguel Angel Estrella, and many others are on the program of the 37th festival. (14 Avenue des Alpes, CH-

Stresa (Ang. 27-Sept. 25): The Philharmo-nia Orchestra of London, the Maggio Musi-cale Orchestra of Florence, the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, I Solisti Veneti, the Quartet are among the ensembles, and so-loists include Jean-Pierre Rampal, Gyorgy Cziffra and Peter Schreier. (Settimane Musicali di Stresa, Via R. Bonghi 4, 1-28049

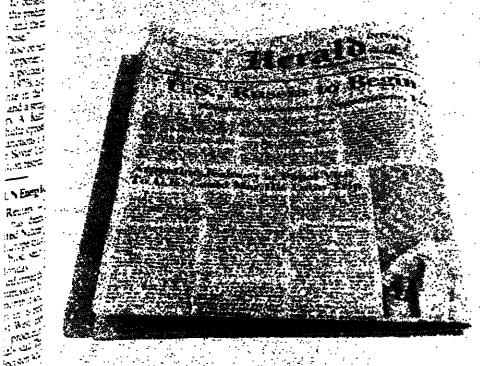




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Israel and the Beirut Siege

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

In the continuing negotiations over the terms of the PLO's departure from West Beirut, one point should be kept in mind above all others. There can be absolutely no justification for an Israeli assault that would

take further civilian lives.
Yes, the PLO has cynically taken refuge in a peopled city and is trying to shift entirely to Israel the blame for any assault that yet may come. Bashir Gemayel, the Lebanese Maronite leader, is on strong ground in protesting that PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has no right to threaten, as he has, that he will make West Beirut his Stalingrad Still, too many innocent people have already died in this Lebanese war. The Israelis are fighting far from their border, in an Arab capital, and they have no call to kill more. For any breakdown of the ragged cease-fire of the past week, they will be held primarily to account.

The actual negotiations on the PLO seem to be moving ahead. Over the weekend, Mr. Arafat was reported to have informed the key middleman, U.S. envoy Philip Habib, of his middleman, U.S. envoy Philip Habib, of his intent to take all of his troops and the PLO's political leadership out of Lebanon. In outline, the offer looks promising; its relative moderation was attested to Monday by Libya's Moamer Qadhafi, in his fashion. He advised PLO forces to commit suicide rather than accept the indignity that he discerned in Mr. Arafat's terms.

The Arafat's statement registers fully the

The Arafat statement registers fully the PLO's devastating defeat in Lebanon. Its terms would shear the PLO of its single remaining base of conventional operations adjacent to Israel — and of its Lebanese facilities serving international terrorism. It would remove the first of the three foreign forces that must be removed if Lebanon is somehow to be put back together again; the other two forces belong to Syria and Israel.

On Monday, the Israeli Cabinet issued an

objection to the Arafat position, saying, among other things, that Mr. Arafat still wanted to keep in Beirut a "political office," which in the Cabinet's view could all too easily turn into something more insidious. Isra-el's desire to deny the PLO any presence of any kind in Lebanon, however circumscribed and innocuous, is consistent with its purpose of utterly humiliating the PLO.

In any event, the question of the form of a residual PLO presence under Lebanese governmental authority is certainly not an issue that gives Israel the slightest legitimate pretext for busting into West Beirut and killing a lot more people. If it is true that Mr. Amfair lot more people. If it is true that Mr. Arafat has no right to make West Beirut a Stalingrad, then no one has named Israel either to

be the arbiter of the city's fate.

One would expect that Israel, with its principal objectives having been achieved in Lebanon at a major cost to its standing in Western public opinion, would be eager to show a magnanimous and humanitarian face as the war winds down. The PLO is being closed out in Lebanon — no one doubts it. Soon, if there are no surprises, attention will turn to the aftermath of the war. The Israelis will likely be presenting the United States with a huge bill for the fighting and with a diplomatic plan for exploiting its results. Israel is going to need every ounce of good will it can muster for that difficult passage.

Facing Argentine Reality

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:
The democratic world should take careful note of current goings-on in Buenos Aires.
Defeat in the Falklands apparently has not, as some feared, sent Argentina lurching to as some react, seat Argentina intening to wilder extremes. To be sure, the military remains in charge. But the new president is a retired general, Reynaldo Benito Bignone, who calls himself "a man of dialogue." He has lifted a six-year ban on politics and promises to hold elections by 1984.

Mr. Bignone has put together a predominantly civilian Cabinet that can best be characterized as sober, even stolid. In all, the military leaders seem less vindictive than embarrassed about the war; the navy and air force are pressing for a quicker return to civilian and democratic rule. By Argentine standards, these are hopeful auguries.

The new president could make his intentions even clearer if he would take two positive steps. One would be to drop all remaining charges against three British journalists detained during the fighting. To its credit, the

government recently released the three — Simon Winchester of The Sunday Times and Ian Mather and Anthony Prime of The Observer - but they are only out on bail and must still face espionage charges. Their de-tention was indefensible in the first place and occurred at a time when other journalists were being abducted and beaten by things of the security service. Argentina ought to write finis to the whole sorry chapter.

Another conclusion is essential before Argentina can begin to repair the political and economic damage of the former junta's reck-less aggression. The war will not be over until the army leadership says it is over, firmly ruling out further military action. That would clear the way for the return of hundreds of prisoners still detained by Britain, and for the removal of remaining economic sanctions.

With inflation in Argentina roaring at a triple-digit pace, and about \$35 billion owed to foreign banks, the new government ought to say finally, and firmly, what everyone knows. The invasion of the Falklands failed.

A Nameless, Ancient Crime

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

An ancient crime has crept to a new prominence in the United States. Its victims are the best or most eminent, those whose fall can jar the edifice of the state. Despite tragedy after tragedy, the crime that is their common link is hard to see because there is no name for it.

The crime is committing a historically outrageous act to procure a name in history. It's something more than infamy. It might be erostratism after He Greek who sought lasting fame by burning the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, a wonder of the ancient world.

By his own admission, desire for infamous celebrity led John Hinckley to make his attempt on President Reagan's life. His first concern after the crime was how it was playing on television. The same purpose doubt-less drove other assassins who, with no obvi-

ous political end, have set their sights on those in the public eye. The terrorist kills anonymously or in the name of his cause. The herostratist aims only to link his own name with that of his innocent target. George Wallace and John Lennon may have been victims, and perhaps notoriety was among the urges of the others who have taken shots at public figures without clear motive.

Herostratism may not, as Europeans be-But bringing the United States into the community of countries that forbids the unlimited public ownership of guns would be a step forward. Another would be to reduce the culturally sanctioned celebration of violence. The Ephesians forbade the mention of Herostratos's name. It was an empty gesture, but fitting to the crime, and it was at least an attempt to do something.

Other Editorial Opinion

Enough Bluster From Russia

The resolution and determination that President Reagan expressed at the United Nations in regard to Russia hit the right note. The days of wordy waffling on the issue of peace are over. Somewhere one must cease coddling the nutty false hopes, and ask for peace on terms that are realistically grounded, and the president has done that.

We see Mr. Gromyko's assurance that Russia will not be the first to use nuclear weaponry only as a ploy, a Russian realiza-tion that, in the wake of the resolution shown by Britain in the Falklands, of our own intention to bring our defense to readiness, and the general acceptance of Mr. Reagan's position by Europe — not to mention the re-eval-uation in Lebanon battles that Russian arms are not reliable or dependable - the days of bluff and bluster will no longer serve, so Rus-

sia employs words of sweet reasonableness. Fine, says Reagan, but words are not enough. We want to see a Russian follow-up in action, a verifiable effort toward nuclear containment and peace. It is a thoroughly sound position. Let Russia match its words with deeds. No more mere talk or bluff.

— The Chronicle (Willimantic, Conn.).

The Real Threat to Peace

There are too many people around who believe that the nuclear arms race is the only threat to peace that matters. In fact it is prob ably one of the lesser threats, because of strategic parity between the United States and the Soviet Union. The main danger to world peace comes not from the arsenals of the superpowers but from the instability of a world that the superpowers have less and less power to control. As more states acquire nuclear weapons, the danger of nuclear war will obviously increase, but disarmament by the su-perpowers would not diminish it. They must not get sucked into the conflicts of uncontrollable clients, especially against equally uncontrollable clients of other superpowers. - The Times (London).

JULY 6: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Philadelphia Press 'Gagged'

NEW YORK — The World comments: "A free press no longer exists in Philadelphia. Without exception, the newspapers have been gagged by their subserviency to a combination of big advertisers. When one of the proprietors of the Gimbel department store was arrested here on a serious charge and later committed suicide in Hoboken, not a single newspaper in Philadelphia presumed to print a line about the matter. Now opposition to the scheme to bestow upon the rapid transit monopoly a wholesale grant of new powers for 50 years has been refused a fair hearing. Civic organizations who have been conducting a campaign against the ordinance find the columns of the local press closed to them."

1932: Hot Speeches for Veterans

WASHINGTON — Ragged and unkempt, but maintaining good military formation, about 15,000 veterans, members of the Bonus Expeditionary Force, staged a parade past the Capitol. They were reviewed by their commander, William W. (Hot) Waters, self-styled "hard-boiled guy," and given a ration of peppery speeches. The demonstration was orderly, though mention of President Hoover was the signal for booing. There were demands for immediate approval by Congress of the bonus bill and each company carried a banner inscribed, "We are here to stay until we get it." Gen. Waters said: "I am going off to try to raise some funds for more food," and left by airplane for New York.

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Haig on Lebanon: 'A Great Strategic Opportunity'

WASHINGTON — In an interview granted just before his resignation as secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr. offered views on the war in Lebanon that may help explain his policy differences with the Reagan White House. He was speaking soon after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin left Washington; the prime minister departed three days be-

fore Mr. Haig resigned.

Here are edited excerpts from the interview:

Q: How was Prime Minister Begin's visit to Washington? Were there any provocations?

A: Mr. Begin never provokes me. I think I know where he comes from. He is a patriot. He is a man who is isolated, as are his people, in an unfriendly environment. He is a man who, with vision and statesmanship, can change that situation with flexibility and understanding for the agonies of the Palestinian people, which also must be considered.

Mr. Begin had a very difficult time with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, but his meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee was much easier.

Q: You've spent many hours with Prime Minister Begin. How would you describe him? A: He is a leader with a great burden.

Q: Why is he depicted so negatively in the

A: In some ways, he has always been badly treated by the press. But he is not going to get his report card in history based on whether or not the press has been good or bad to him. He will be measured by whether or not he pre-served and furthered the interest of his people and contributed to peace and stability in the region of the Middle East.

Q: Why are you unwilling to criticize Israel

A: I believe in conducting diplomacy among friends as friends, and not under the glare of

In the course of two days the week before last, Alexander Haig and Menachem Begin gave separate interviews to Trude B. Feldman, Washington correspondent for an international group of Jewish publications. This was apparently Mr. Haig's last interview before he resigned as secretary of state, and Mr. Begin's only newspaper interview during his visit to the United States. Both articles were published by The Washington-Post.

The interviewer asked Mr. Begin how he

public posturing, and criticism in a manner in which states deal directly with one another in quiet diplomacy and in a manner that each other's positions are mutually understood.

Q: Do you agree with Begin and his policies?

A: Not always, but it's not a question of being for a personality or a leafer or against a personality. It is a question of esponsing and adhering to a set of principles designed to achieve America's best interests in the region, in time with America's fundamental values. Q: Do you agree with Premier Begin's incur-

A: It's not my role to agree or not. Mr. Begin explains the motivations for actions taken one way. The Israeli assessment presents one pic-Other sources present another picture. And the Lebanese government presents yet a third picture. Israel has justified its action as the result of a continuation of terrorism from the Lebanese territory against the populations of northern Galilee. Israel insists that the initial reaction of its forces under the provocation of an assault on her diplomat in London was a surgical strike against two PLO installations south of Beirut, neither of which resulted in the

noncombatant casualties attributed to them.

sion into Lebanon?

would feel if Mr. Haig left office (as he did three days later), a question that surprised the Israeli prime minister, who gave Mr. Haig an eloquent testimonial. She questioned Mr. Haig about his attitude toward Mr. Begin, which produced another testimonial. The edited excerpts of these interviews reveal an unusual cerps of these interviews reveal an unistall bond between statesmen of two countries with such diverse populations. The interview with Mr. Begin will appear in Wednesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune.

But the subsequent strikes against Beirut which have generated such criticisms, Israel insists were the result of extensive rocket and artillery

fire from southern Lebanon. Q: What's the solution to the Lebanon crisis? A: The situation in Lebanon offers a great strategic opportunity for the moderate Arab world, for the United States, and above all for the tortured people and populations of Leba-non who have been under the heel of an international terrorist organization - and terrorized, plagued and brutalized since entry of the PLO into that country in the mid-1970s.

The situation developed after the expulsion of the hard-core Palestiman movement from Jordan in the early 1970s. Now the Mideast is

ordan in the early 1970s. Now the Mideast is once again wrenched by the horrors of war.

Many people criticize Israel for overreaction, and indeed, that has been Israel's pattern—in a military sense—since the founding of the state of Israel in 1948.

Today, the West is facing the judgment — should, or can we insist on arrangements which will leave the Palestinian terrorist organization intact as an armed extraterritorial element within the sovereign borders of Lebanon? The toric perspective of the tragedy that is Lebanor today and not reimpose the conditions which

brought about this tragic situation.

Q: What has been the impact on U.S. rela tions with Israel as a result of Premier Begin

incursion into Lebenon? A: Every resort to force by Israel has its cost It is frequently difficult for those not immedi ately involved to comprehend or accept violen-Israeli response to an accumulation of terroris-provocations any one of which appears less significant than the Israeli reaction. It is precisely this phenomenon that has historically made the combating of terrorism so difficult.

Q: What about arms for Jordan? A: Over an extended period, Jordan has ex-pressed interest in mobile air defense capabiliues and it was the previous administration's failure to provide such equipment that resulted in the subsequent deal between Jordan and the Soviet Union to provide similar equipment.

No state should have a veto over U.S. rela-tionships with other friendly states, and it makes little sense for Israel to pursue policies which have the practical consequence of forcing neighboring states to satisfy their legitimate defense needs through arrangements with powers that do not share U.S. or Israeli interests.

Q: What's the next step in the Middle East?

A: The establishment of a sovereign Leba non, free from external forces, free from extraterritoriality within its borders; and a major renewed emphasis on the peace process; the solution to the autonomy question as an interin confidence-building process upon which a com-prehensive peace can ultimately be built.

There is an urgent need for dramatic progress

in the autonomy process. Above all, there must be a clear recognition of the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Larceny: **High-Tech Flattery**

By Daniel S. Greenberg WASHINGTON — In technological inventiveness, larceny is the highest form of flattery.

That's the most important lesson

to be drawn from recent revelations of illicit purchases of American electronic designs by employees of two of Japan's most esteemed mannfacturing firms. What to do about it to protect America's interests, however, is not so obvious. The reason is that the traditional paraphernalia and techniques for the protec-tion of valuables — fences, safes, guards, personnel checks — are irrelevant to the protection of the United States' greatest technologi-cal asset, which is the ability to invent. High-tech rustlers are prowling U.S. territory because Americans have the goods, and, while one doesn't want to make things too easy for them, it is important to understand the source of the United States' technological advantage in order to preserve it.

The intellectual underpinnings of the envied U.S. prowess in elec-tronics, biotechnology and other fields are to be found in university basic research laboratories and a few big industrial research centers that operate along academic lines. Their prime characteristic is that they encourage intellectual productivity through open communication with colleagues and by publishing accounts of their work.

There are deviations from the ideal of openness, and increasingly so today as university scientists are lured into deals with commercial organizations. But, by and large, basic research is aboveboard re-search, easily accessible in freely circulated scientific journals and openly discussed at scientific conferences. The United States leads the world in basic research.

Where the United States is not so strong, as presidential science adviser George A. Keyworth and others have pointed out, is in transforming scientific knowledge into marketable products, a function in which Japan excels, despite its backwardness in basic sciences.



The Japanese have decided our secrets are worth stealing again.

While the Reagan administra-tion's technologically illiterate hard-liners regard fences and curtains as the solution to the problem, the people who really understand the innovation process know that the best way to stay ahead is to go faster. And to do that, it is necessary to shun oppressive security techniques that, though superficially attractive, can actually poison a

fruitful research enterprise. As Keyworth, who spent his career in a nuclear weapons lab be-fore coming to his White House post, told a congressional hearing several months ago:
"It's easy and it's commonplace

today for us to be asking ourselves how we can build barriers around our research institutions so that our trading partners and our potential enemies cannot benefit from our technology. I would focus more on internal problems. We should focus more on getting this technology to the marketplace before it gets into someone else's marketplace, and

into our defense before it gets into someone else's military capability. "Building isolationist barriers

will in the long run only strangle us. I don't think we should focus much attention on the fact that ba sic research is rapidly embraced by Japan and put into the marketplace. What we should focus on is getting it into our marketplace." The recently revealed Japanese depredations against U.S. science

and technology are sure to fire up new demands for the barriers that Keyworth decried. It may be that industrial security could stand some tightening. But that's quite different from proposals, coming from high places, to restrain the free-wheeling interchange that keeps science bubbling.

In science and technology, as in

other areas of life, it is better to be stolen from than to have to steal.

The writer is editor and publisher of an independent newsletter, Science & Government Report.

Soviet Double Standard on Pacifism

BRUSSELS — Untiring protector of the world pacifist movement. the Kremlin has just added a very Soviet touch to its effort. While 750,000 Americans and 200,000 Frenchmen demonstrated their opposition to nu-clear armament and after hundreds of thousands of Germans rallied in Bonn to protest in front of President Reagan, in Moscow the KGB liquidated a small peace committee of Soviet citizens that during the seven days of its existence took up a number of innocous goals not at all in op-position to the policies of Soviet Presdent Leonid Brezhnev.

The committee set up shop on June 4 and the KGB operation took place on June 12. But the group of 11 art-ists and intellectuals managed to make its objective known: It sought to promote a climate of mutual confidence between the Soviet Union and

Its members believed that the people of the Soviet Union and the U.S. public should be more involved in the sarmament debate now monopolized by politicians, and that the question of mutual confidence - the question of survival — should not be only a problem of relations among governments.

There seems to be nothing there to raise the ire of the police. Yet the KGB assault came as no surprise to those familiar with the Soviet attitude toward the pacifist movement: It is noble and progressive west of the Elbe, but suspect and dangerous east of that frontier.

In the Eastern bloc, the World Peace Council, headed by Romech Chandra, an Indian Communist, has the monopoly on the struggle for peace. Mr. Chandra's movement is discreetly and cleverly manipulated by the Kremlin. The policies of the United States are its main - if not its only - target, while no political act of the Soviet Union, domestic or for-

By Leopold Unger

that of Afghanistan, has earned the slightest criticism of the Eastern es-tablishment peaceniks. The council, which readily gives its

support to leaders of anti-nuclear movements in the West, has never tried to defend or protect Andrei Sa-kharov, the Nobel laureate in internal exile, who is the only internationally known Soviet personality to have publicly opposed nuclear armament. The Soviet branch of the council

claims some 80 million members, who apparently feel that they cannot stand the competition from 11 intel-lectuals and artists in Moscow. The 80 million official Soviet

peaceniks see the competition as danerous, because the very idea of pacifism is intolerable if it interferes with Soviet ideology or the political goals of the Kremlin. The Soviet military encyclopedia defines pacifism as a nonscientific movement, most of whose proponents "do not perceive the true causes and class-political nature of war." The danger of pacifism, the encyclopedia continues, "is that it distract the masses from the true means of outlawing war."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Communist Party has called for a meeting, the first in nine years, of the secretaries of the army's local party units to dis-cuss the lack of activism among Soviet youth. Nilolai Ogarkov, the Red Army's chief of general staff, declared that this meeting will be an opportunity to strike against "negative elements of pacifism" in propaganda aimed at youth.

Gen. Alexei Lizichev, the second in command of the political department of the army, has also denounced "a state of mind which can include feelings of pacifism," particularly in Soviet literature.

Not to be left out of this "scientifeign, from the invasion of Hungary to ic debate, Izvestia, the Soviet gov-

ernment newspaper, has added a more sentimental outlook, pleading with parents in the Soviet Union "to inculcate in their children respect and love for their army."

It is by virtue of this double stan-

dard that the Soviet Peace Committee and its president, the former cosmonant Valentina Tereshkova, who has unceasingly supported pacifists in New York, Paris and Bonn, approved the KGB decision to turn back the boat chartered by the Greenpeace environmental group when it tried to land in Leningrad with a crew of pacifists from eight countries bearing a message of peace for Mr. Brezhnev. And it is in the same context that

one must take the "March for Peace" that was scheduled to go from Copenhagen to Vienna through West Germany, East Germany and Czechoslovakia next month. It was supposed to be similar to last year's Copenhagen-Paris peace march, but it will not take place because the East German organizers claim they were informed of the plans too late.

Since 1979, the pacifist appeal has practically overshadowed all other tactical aspects of Soviet diplomacy in the West. The Kremlin is using all its psychological resources to achieve two goals: It is trying to hide the imbalance between freedom of expression for pacifists in the West and the East, and — even more pernicious it is trying to create a moral asymmetry between the two systems and their international policies.

Mr. Brezhnev recently announced that the Soviet Union would not be the first to use atomic weapons. He called this decision "solemn, unconditional and immediate."

This stand, made before the United Nations, would have a chance of appearing more credible if Mr. Brezhnev's public declarations were in any way linked to his actions, particularly in his own nation.

International Herald Tribune

Is 'Justice' of Insanity A Privilege of the Rich? the Ect

By Gregory Harris

OS ANGELES - It was 9:30 p.m. and my phone rang. From the tone of my mother's greeting, I knew right away what the verdict was in my brother's trial: guilty, not in-sane. Earlier that day, I had read that the Hinckley family had spent a reported half-million dollars to insure the kind of testimony that would prove their son insane. My family doesn't have that kind of money. We've never had that kind of money. But we have always had my little brother, Kenneth (not his real name), and we have known for a long time (he's 21) that something wasn't quite right with him.

Kenneth has always had a sexualidentity problem. I don't know how it relates to our father's deserting us when we were infants, but I'm sure it relates. Kenneth was the youngest of five boys. Could that have had any-thing to do with his sexual problems? I don't know. But perhaps to be homosexual in a family of heterosexual older brothers inspires fear and confusion. Maybe this is what made Kenneth want to hide, and deny, and

repress himself. He was difficult to live with, and I lived with him and his problems off and on for 20 years. He's had some help on occasion, but never enough to get to the core of what was bothering him. Eight years ago, we tried to get him to go to a mental-health clinic. We got as far as the door and he match, and I knew when I wrestled him to the ground that his problem was much worse than we thought. But we didn't force him. Maybe I should have tried harder.

We knew he needed help when he repossessed his own repossessed car and drove it though a security fence to get it out. We knew he needed help when he lied so cleverly and so con-sistently that his whole life became an untruth, impossible to sort out.

There were countless other things, like driving cross-country to find our father, whom none of us had a 15 years, expecting to live with him.
(He was thrown out.) Sleepwalking was another warning sign. More than once my mother found him outside in the middle of the night in his underwear. But through all this, Kenneth always had a job and belonged to church groups, clubs, all kinds of so-cial organizations. People liked him; he was easy to get along with — on the outside.

Last year, he committed a serious - kidnapping and sexual asault (the victim was male).

Kenneth pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity. The first court-ap-pointed psychiatrist was basically Spanish-speaking and had difficulty conducting the interview, so a second was appointed. Between them, they spent an hour and 40 minutes to decide that Kenneth was not insane.

My mother could barely afford to hire a lawyer for Kenneth; a psychiatrist was out of the question. And the opinions and observations of his familiarians. ly don't count. I agree that Kenneth must pay for

the crime, but, more than that, he needs help. What he will get is at least eight years of a 75-year sentence in a Florida prison. In the sentencing, the judge con-ceded that Kenneth does need help,

but since he is not legally insane, he refused to go in. There was a shoving won't be put into a hospital. He won't get any real treatment. My brother will be locked up. When - if — he returns to society, he won't be cured or rehabilitated. He'll probably be worse. And all because we couldn't afford to make it otherwise. Is that American justice - you can buy it if you have the money?

> Gregory Harris is a writer in Los Angeles. He contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Braniff and Free Market

I would like to compliment The New York Times for its excellent commentary on Braniff's demise, "Requiem for an Airline" (IHT, May 17). I hope every member of Congress had a chance to read the editorial and grasp its message, for I fear there will soon be calls to re-regulate the air-lines, and that would be a shame because we're seeing the free market system work as it should. When capi-tal is attracted to a venture that cannot provide a satisfactory return, it should be employed elsewhere and the government should not support a misallocation of resources.

One can point to the recession in the States and high fuel costs as factors that accelerated Braniff's failure but not as causes of its collapse, as some people seem to imply. If these factors had been absent it would have taken a little longer for Braniff to collapse but eventually it would have failed because it was not efficiently managing the economic resources it had acquired.

Certainly one has sympathy for Braniff's employees especially in hard times like these. But as The New York Times correctly pointed out, in a free market economy it is not the government's duty to provide for full

employment. Against the cries for re-regulation I point out the many failures in Europe (East and West) of well-intentioned governments trying to allocate scarce resources efficiently. I believe the lesson is clear. The invisible hand (profit motive), as Adam Smith put it, is the best method for allocating economic

PETER WEISSMAN.

Falklands From Sweden

"Falkland Crisis Unravels Several Cherished Swedish Myths" (IHT, May 15-16) is a glaring example of an ugly journalistic habit. The so-called objectivity that forbids any outright condemnation of countries in which the major activity of the government is to starve and torture its citizens is suddenly thrown to the winds when an American journalist sets foot in Sweden — as if Sweden were outside the realm covered by journalism's self-proclaimed code of ethics. When in Sweden the journalist is entitled to

give full vent to his indignation and opinions, while supposedly reporting facts. He is entitled to be as nasty a any editorialist. Thus a country that shuns war — and, curiously, rarely finds itself in a position where it would need to wage war - the country that of all others allots the largest percentage of its GNP to aiding developing nations, that country is the one you choose to point an accusing finger at. Would that the rest of the world had so few problems as Sweden, where the gory details of sailors drowning are not considered appro-priate dinnertime viewing matter (you call it "desensitization" and disapprove of it when it takes place elsewhere), especially when the war they are drowning in fails to evoke the whole-hearted support of any nation,

on either side. DEENA K. STRYKER Paris.

Agrarian Bureaucracies

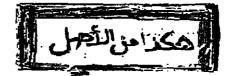
We have read with great interest your report entitled "Salvador Land Reform Questioned: Study Shown Lower Output on Peasant Cooperatives" (IHT, April 20). It seems to be the conventional wisdom of specialists that only radical land redistribution programs agence agrarian stabilition programs assure agrarian stability in underdeveloped countries, an idea inevitably linked with the creation of stifling agrarian bureaucracies. The repeated failure of such programs perhaps indicates that these specialists need to have more faith in the old-fashioned ideal of free enterprise - particularly in agriculture.

NIYAZI TARIMER

Adana, Turkey. Fuss About Graham

Why all this fuss about Billy Graham preaching in the Sovier Un-ion without taking up the cause of the dissidents? His business is spreading the gospel of his religious beliefs. One does not condemn the businessman who visits Moscow for neglecting to bring the human rights issue to the fore. I know how many refugees from communism the Lutheran church of Minnesota has taken in but I do not condemn Bishop David Preus for attending a meeting of religious leaders in Moseow on the most pressing issue of our time - nuclear warfare.

JOHN F. THOMAS.



BUSINESS BRIEFS

Olivetti Proposes Rights Issue, Loan

IVREA, Italy - Olivetti S.p.A. said it plans to raise 52,5 billion lire (\$38 million) through rights issues and 150 billion lire through a five-year loan issue. The move, subject to shareholder approval in September, would be the iourth capital increase in four years for the maker of office

Olivetti plans to offer 35 million nonconvertible savings shares at 1,500 lire each on the basis of one for every 10 common shares and one

for every 45 13-percent convertible bonds.

The five-year loan will come from Italian and foreign banks, Olivetti

The five-year loan will come from Italian and foreign banks, Olivetti said, but it gave no details on interest rates. The loan will be linked to a further issue of 66 million sayings shares reserved for purchase by the banks at 2,250 lire apiece.

Merrill, Sun Hung Kai Plan Ventures

HONG KONG — Merrill Lynch & Co. will form joint ventures here with Sun Hung Kai Securities Ltd. in commodities and securities, the

with Sin Hung Kai Securities Ltd. in commodities and securities, the two companies said Monday.

The ventures, Merrill Lynch Sun Hung Kai Overseas Securities Co. and Sun Hung Kai Merrill Lynch Commodities Co., will be owned 60 percent by SHKS and 40 percent by Merrill Lynch, William Arthur, chairman of Merrill Lynch International, said at a news conference.

Merrill Lynch last month bought 25 percent of Sun Hung Kai Securities and 15 percent of Sun Hung Kai Bank.

BICC, Dominion Bridge Win Order

LONDON - Balfour Beatty Ltd., a subsidiary of BICC, said Monday that it and Dominion Bridge Ltd. of Toronto have won a contract to build jointly a coal port for the Indonesian government. The contract, valued at an estimated \$70 million, forms part of a \$2-

billion program to increase electricity output on Java by using coal from the nearby island of Sumatra.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

British Economists Say Strong Dollar, Slump In U.S. Impede Upturn

made it exceedingly difficult for

British exporters to compete on

world markets. The British govern-

ment tacitly accepted most of ster-

ling's fall but appeared to have felt

that \$1.80 was a proper level for

Limiting Scope for Reflation

and the effect of high American in-

terest rates has been to reduce the

strength of sterling," said Andrew

Richardson, chief economist at J.

Henry Schroder Wagg. "Increasingly it's become wornsome be-

cause the fact that U.S. interest

rates were so high is starting to

limit the scope authorities have for

rellation," he added. Now most

economists think the government

The fall in the pound has be-come so worrisome that the British

of England figures. Much of that

against other major currencies.

for the current stuggishness.

Part of the expenditure to de-

Economists here are also con-

cerned about the impact on Britain of the lack of growth in most other

industrial countries, particularly the United States. Continuing

stagnation in these nations hurts

Britain because it makes it more difficult for Britain to sell its ex-

ports. Britain still exports a higher percentage of its manufactured

goods than any other major com-

This phenomenon may be partly responsible for the worsening in

the British balance of payments in recent months. Imports have also been rising, which may reflect greater efforts by recession-pla-

Simon & Coates, for example,

projected recently that the British

current-account surplus would fall

to \$3.46 billion in 1982 from \$13.49 billion last year. By 1983, the balance of payments could be in deficit, according to the stock

We were supposed to be the first European country out of re-

cession," said Mr. Davies, the firm's chief economist. "Now it

looks like we'll be recovering at the same time as France and Germa-

Wholesale Prices Rise

sale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose 0.4 percent in June

from May and were up 8.2 percent

LONDON (Reuters) - Whole-

gued countries to export

-brokerage concern.

"We suffered from high sterling,

By Steven Rattner New York Times Service.

LONDON — British economists fear that the strong dollar and weak U.S. economy will signifi-cantly impede Britain's progress toward recovery. Such worries have surfaced re-

peatedly here in the last year but they appear to be particularly strong at the moment because the economic rebound, which was pronounced earlier in the year, seems to have faltered.

"The third quarter is likely to be very difficult for British economic policy," said Paul Neild, chief economist at Phillips & Drew, a stock brokerage. "The activity pro-

file is looking pretty soft."

Early this week, the Confederation of British Industry, Britain's largest business group, reported in its monthly survey that new orders had stopped rising its gloomiest report since last winter. Most sta-tistical indicators of growth have been flat and the balance of trade has been worsening. Unemployment has resumed rising and is again above 3 million.

Ease in Monetary Policy Seen

Most economists say the govern-ment, faced with weakening busi-ness conditions and aided by a faster-than-expected fall in inflation, will be likely to ease monetary policy in order to lower interest rates, now at 12½ percent for the most creditworthy borrowers.

But now a move to lower rates appears to be out of the picture because it would almost certainly cause the pound to fall further against the dollar. Indeed, in recent days, the Bank of England has moved to raise interest rates slightly in order to help the pound, which at one point was at a five-year low against the dollar. The pound closed Monday at about \$1.73.

Britain fears a strong dollar be-cause it adds to inflation here. A rising dollar means higher prices for imports from the United Statesand also for goods priced in dollars, including most commodities. Even the price of oil from the North Sea is sold at a price specified in dollars and rises when the dollar strengthens.

"The dollar is overwhelmingly the most important currency for us in terms of inflation, despite the fact that only one-tenth of our trade is with the United States," said Gavyn Davies, chief economist at Simon & Coates, a stock

Mr. Davies estimated that 60 percent of all British imports are priced in dollars and that a decline of 5 cents in the value of the pound, as has occurred since mid-June, would, add ½ percentage point to the price level in Britain in

the following nine months. For the moment, inflation is not Britain's principal worry. The rate of price increase has dropped beis preparing a more optimistic from a year earlier, the Depart-forecast of price movements that ment of Industry reported. low double digits and the Treasury reportedly will predict an inflation rate of 8 percent by year-end, 1½ percentage points below the March

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's goal is to protect this gain in the outlook for prices, rather than risk it by permitting

the pound to fall The pound has been falling for more than a year but has only recently become a matter of substantial concern. Much of the decline, from a peak of just under \$2.45, was welcomed because the high pound, which resulted from high interest rates and North Sea oil

Japan Auto Registrations

TOKYO - New vehicle registrations in June totaled 347,900, up 21 percent from May and 9 per-cent from June, 1981, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association said Monday.

Hitachi's Bright Star Loses a Little Shine

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

TOKYO -- The computer espionage case has tarred Hitachi with the image of a company that was eager to buy the technological skill of a rival, presumably because its researchers could not come up with that information by themselves. Yet, in Japan, Hitachi's reputation is

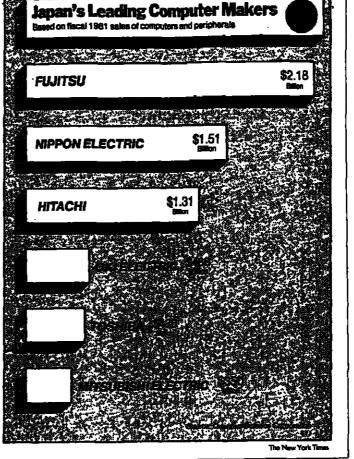
Hitachi, perhaps more than any other company, is seen as leading the Japanese drive to develop new technology. It is the top company in terms of patents registered, with more than 57,000 registered in the 1977-80 period. The more than 10,000 staff members in its 13 laboratories have a good track record in developing innovations in a wide range of fields, including computers, semiconductors and robotics.

In financial circles, too, Hitachi is regarded as one of Japan's brightest stars. When executives from Nomura Securities and other major brokerage houses are trying to convince foreign investors to funnel money into the Japanese stock market, Hitachi is the example most frequently used, and with some success. For example, Credit Suisse's 2.4 percent holding of Hitachi shares is said to be largely for Middle Fast investors.

Hitachi, a maker of electrical and electronic products, is not No.1 in many major businesses, but it has strong positions in several fields and chalks up annual sales of more than \$15 billion. It is a healthy computer, semiconductor and electrical goods manufacturer—smaller versions of International Business Machines, Texas Instruments and General Electric rolled into one.

In recent years, as it has pushed hard in computers and semiconductors, Hitachi's research and development spending has soared, about doubling since 1977 to \$666 million in the fiscal year ended

"Hitachi has generally been a leader in introducing new technolo-(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)



Slump, U.S. Curbs Unhinge Plan For Reviving U.K. Steel Industry

By Paul Iredale

LONDON - The British steel industry, fighting to regain profitability despite falling demand, is reeting from the Reagan adminis-tration's decision to charge duties on steel exports to the United

international trade reforms while the 40-percent duty remains in force. The leader of the steelworkers union, Bill Sirs, has even sug-gested a boycott of U.S. goods sold in British shops to retaliate.

British Steel Corp. is trying to play down the dispute, hoping that negotiations with the United States will lead to a compromise.

For state-owned BSC, the U.S.

The British government has said it will not back U.S. demands for

Ian MacGregor

move came at a particularly bad time. Demand in the second quarter fell an estimated 30 percent from the first, setting back the company's hopes of breaking even for the first time in five years. The fall in demand has revived discussion at BSC about closing one of Britain's five bulk steelmaking

The United States imposed the levy after U.S. steelmakers complained of unfair competition. BSC products were singled out as having been the most heavily sub-sidized, and a 40.4-percent levy was imposed on as much as 200,000 metric tons a year of Brit-ish steel. French and Belgian products face 20- to 30-percent levies, while the surcharge on West Ger-man steel is less than 10 percent.

Britain's trade minister, Lord Cockfield, protesting to the U.S. ambassador, said the imposition of the duty ignored the fact that sub-sidies to BSC were aimed at cutting capacity and reducing man-power, which benefits U.S. pro-

The corporation has made great strides in streamlining and produc-tivity since a 13-week national strike in 1980 hastened the pace of layoffs and eroded BSC's share of the market. At the time of the strike it took more than 14 manhours to produce a ton of steel; now it takes just over eight. The BSC work force, which stood at 166,000 in March, 1980, is down to

The corporation has rebuilt its share of the market and, before the recent setbacks. BSC officials had

break-even point for the industry. After the 1980 strike, the British government called in Ian MacGregor, a former president of Amax Inc. of the United States, to put BSC back on its feet.

Mr. MacGregor inherited business that was a shadow of its former self, with shrinking order books and a loss of £545 million (\$944 million) in the year ended in March, 1980. The next year, when the effects of the strike had filtered through, BSC lost a record £668 million. Results for the year ended last March are due to be released later this month.

Before the 1974 surge in oil prices, BSC planned to building plants and raising British production to 33 million tons a year from 27 million. But as the recession bit deep into world demand for steel, BSC shelved its expansion plans and began to reduce its operations.

By the time of the 1980 strike, manned capacity at BSC was down to 15 million tons, and the work force had been cut to 166,000 from

The severity of the pruning was due in part to the depth of the British recession. Output of cars and engineering products, heavy users of steel, has plummeted in the past decade. "The great tragedy of British steel is not the decline of the Brit-

Steel consumption in Britain has (Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

ish Steel Corp. but the decline in the British manufacturing indus-tries," Mr. MacGregor said recent-

France and EEC **Reach Compromise On Steel Price Rise**

By Roger Cohen

BRUSSELS - France has agreed to raise its steel export prices, averting a break with the coor-dinated policies of European Economic Community steel compa-nies, an EEC spokesman said

The French earlier said they could not raise their prices because of the country's wage-price freeze, which runs through October. But urgent talks during the weekend produced an accord under which French steelmakers are to raise export prices by at least 20 Deutsche marks (\$8.10) a metric ton but keep domestic prices at their present levels

This accord has been reached on condition that French steel companies do not increase their share of the national market," the EEC spokesman said.

The EEC steelmaker association Eurofer had agreed to impose a community-wide price rise averag-ing 20 DM a ton on July 1. Eurofer plans to increase prices by 15 to 18 percent this year from the average of 140 DM at the end of last year.

Coordinated price rises, which have lifted EEC prices about 20 percent over the past year, are a vital part of the EEC recovery program, which is aimed at a return to profitability by 1985. French defiance of the price program would have posed a severe threat to the unity of community steelmakers. already under pressure as a result of U.S. curbs on European steel

Officials said the agreement probably will ease a West German threat, made last week, to impose quotas or duties on steel imports from other community countries. West Germany's industry minister, Ono Lambsdorff, is believed to have held up this possibility partly as a result of the French stand on

states that the unity of the EEC steel market is essential and can be preserved only through a coordinated policy on prices, the commu-

Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets in the United States were closed Monday for the Independence Day holiday.

nity spokesman said. It was reached by the EEC's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon, and France's industry minister, Jean-Pierre Chevenement.
The spokesman said French

steel prices on exports might be increased by more than \$8.10, possibly by as much as \$15, to con sate for the accumulated advantage gained by two devaluations of the franc in the past nine months. Officials said these devaluations

had not been fully reflected in the steel price rises applied so far this year by French companies.

For its part, France had argued that the July 1 increase would threaten the competitive advantage on exports gained through last month's 10-percent devaluation of the franc against the mark.

The agreement coincided with the publication of a commission statement on steel in which Mr.
Davignon described prospects for the industry in the third quarter as He cited the normal slowing of demand during the summer and al-ready high inventories.

The commission has ordered steelmakers to cut output 35 to 47 percent on some items during the quarter, compared with cuts of 22 to 38 percent in the second quar-

Mr. Davignon also reiterated the EEC's vehement protests against U.S. Commerce Department rul-ings setting special duties on Euro-pean steel imports. "These in ef-fect show the willingness of the United States to import the legiti-United States to ignore the legiti-mate interests of its European partners," Mr. Davignon said.

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would be unwilling to see the pound drop below \$1.60 to \$1.65. OPEC Begins Review Of Ceiling on Output from \$1.50 to \$3 a barrel for a \$37

government has spent considerable sums to defend it —a total of \$908 million in the three months from April to June, according to Bank VIENNA - OPEC marketing experts gathered here Monday to was probably spent to defend the pound against the dollar because sterling has held up relatively well ing committee, the OPEC news

fend the pound was made to calm Both sessions were expected to jittery markets during the Falkland focus on whether to recommend raising the cartel's current output crisis But otherwise the crisis has had little impact on the British ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a economy and is not being blamed

Marc Nan Nguema, secretary-general of OPEC, said the secretariat had prepared a report on the market situation for presentation to the meeting Monday.

A decision to increase the limits on production would have to come from session of the 13 OPEC oil ministers. The official United Arab Emirates news agency, quoting an oil ministry spokesman, said Monday that an extraordinary OPEC ministerial meeting would

The ceiling was imposed on March 20 as the ministers sought ways to defend OPEC's \$34-a-barrel benchmark price of crude oil in the face of sagging demand and a world oil glut.

Western oil companies believe this week's bargaining probably will be acrimonious. Some of the 13 members are pumping more oil than allowed under the output ceil-

changed or raised only slightly, OPEC must decide what to do about over-production by Iran, Li-bya and Nigeria. This overproduc-tion lifted total output for June to just over 18 million barrels daily.

The Middle East Economic Survey has reported that Saudi Arabia wants to resolve the problem of Libya and Nigeria by making them raise their prices, which would divert some of their customers to other OPEC suppliers.

The rich African crudes command a quality differential over the reference price. MEES said the Saudis want the differential raised

Industry analysts think the Afrireview the oil market prior to a cans might resist that. Britain, not meeting on Wednesday of the car-tel's four-member market monitor-quality North Sea oil for \$33.50 a quality North Sea oil for \$33.50 a Over-production is particularly

African quote.

galling to the Saudis, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia, which cut their output to achieve the original quota deal.

MEES said the Saudis were producing about 6.5 million barrels daily in June, which is within its quota. Libya has objected that Saudi Arabia was allowed too big a share of the market.

Iran, politically at odds with Saudi Arabia, shares that view. Iran refuses to acknowledge the OPEC output accord, under which lion barrels daily. Iran is currently producing around 2 million, undescutting the reference price to sell its oil.

In Lagos, Nigeria, sources said Monday that the country has doubled to \$1.60 a barrel the profit margin for companies that produce its crude oil, giving in to

more than two years of pressure.

The sources said the companies now felt "a bit more cheerful about the longer term."

The sources said the government nad also agreed to raise allowed technical costs by 50 cents to \$1.60 a barrel to help the companies meet rising production costs.

sing money and pressed particularly hard for a higher margin when Nigerian crude oil, priced at an above-average \$35.50 a barrel, proved hard to sell in the current oil glut.

DOLDER ZURICH

CURRENCY RATES Interbank exchange rates for July 5, excluding bank service charges

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Advertisement for Solicitation of Potential **Specialized Suppliers for Vocational Training Equipment and Shop Furniture**

June 1982

The General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training is soliciting responses from specialized suppliers and export/import firms interested in supplying general shop equipment and shop furniture for eight vocational and pre-vocational training centers nearing completion throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These centers are located in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Al-Qasim, Taif, Al-Hasa, Abha and Najran.

Type of shops to be in these centers are refrigeration, appliance repair, sheet metal, woodworking, plumbing, trowel trades, industrial electricity, constructional electricity, welding, machine shop, autobody repair, and automotive trades.

Expressions of interests should be received in Riyadh not later than 4 August 1982 and should be on company letterhead with the return address, telephone and telex numbers of the requesting company. The letter should be signed by a responsible officer of the company, also citing his printed name and title.

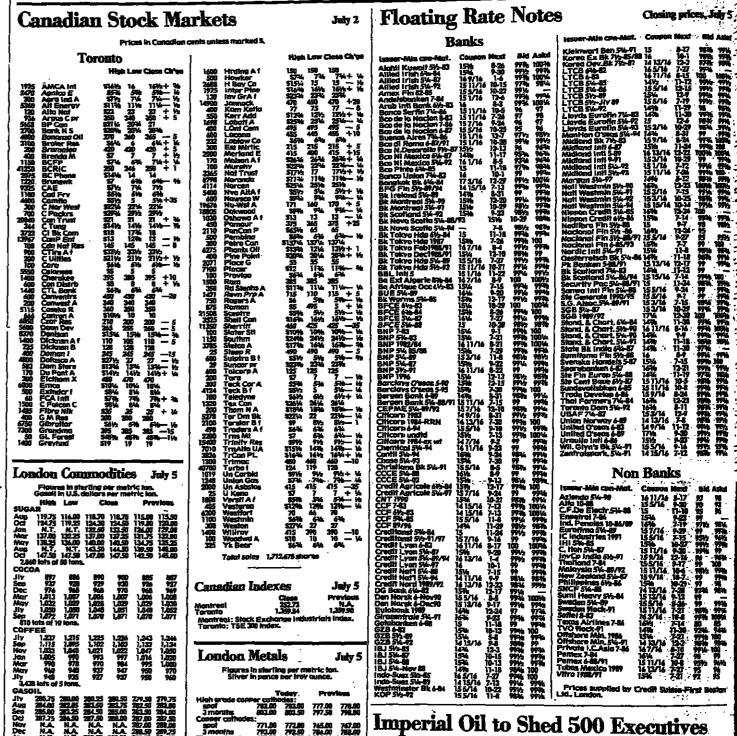
Each firm submitting an expression of interest letter will provide as part of their response, official certification that their firm can meet the following minimum requirements:

- 1. The responding firm has been in business as supplier/exporter of this kind of equipment for not less than five years.
- 2. The firm has supplied the general shop equipment and furniture described above or other similar industrial equipment within the last five years with a total delivery value of not less than S.R. 50,000,000.
- 3. The firm has a minimum of at least twenty full time permanent staff.

Prequalification questionnaires will be issued to interested firms and a deadline date will be indicated for receiving data required. Data received will be evaluated by a committee for the purpose of developing a short-list of highly qualified firms. Requests for price proposals will be extended only to this short-list of highly qualified firms.

Firms desiring prequalification documents should respond to:

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TORONTO - Imperial Oil Ltd., which is a 69.6-percent-owned sub-

sidiary of Exxon Corp., said Monday that it is climinating 500 top

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Explaining the move, a company spokesman blamed the weakening of the Canadian economy, higher

taxes and falling sales of gas and petroleum. Earnings declined by

almost 60 percent in the first three months of this year.

see how we can properly man for the future," he said.

Italy Says Prices Rose

At Slower Pace in May

ROME - Italian wholesale pric-

es rose 0.5 percent in May after a 0.9-percent increase in April, according to Istat, the National Statistics Institute. Year-on-year

wholesale prices rose 13.1 percent

in May after a year-on-year rise of 14.8 percent in April

Italy's consumer price index rose 1.0 percent in June after a 1.1-

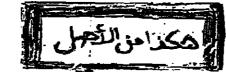
percent in June after a 1.1percent increase in May. Year-onyear, the consumer price inflation
rate stood at 15.2 percent, the
same as in May. That interrupted a
steady decline in the year-on-year
rate that began with last December's 17.9-percent rate.

The spokesman said that the job eliminations may not stop at 500.
"We are in a continuing exercise to

Zurich

ones of the above-me tures of U.S. \$1,000.-- eac ment as per August 1st, 1982 and that the 4,000 dehemines so surrendered to the trustee will be credited in or towards satis-faction of the redemption instalment due on August 1st, 1982

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U.S. Firm Has Faith In Sun-Kissed Future

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Tones Service

TRENTON, N.J. - The company's office does not look like much, just a one-story brick structure with a series of hastily built focused on the so-called single extensions tumbling out the back. inside, Zoltan J. Kiss, a former

professional soccer player whose ast business venture ended in a bankruptcy filing, munches on a sandwich at his desk while explaining how his six-year-old company lost about \$1, a share in the past

Despite the loss, Mr. Kiss and his company believe that their field of solar-powered electricity is now capable of broad commercial fise, although it is thought generally that such applications are decades away. And Mr. Kiss is also convinced that his Chronar Corp. may bear even the mighty Japanese to the punch. Mr. Kiss is president of Chronar, which has 45 employees. Mr. Kiss has developed what ap-pears to be an important break-

through in photovoltaics, a marriage of energy and electronics hat produces electricity from smlight.

The manufacturing cost is already below today's conventional cost of electricity," he said, and he expects further advances in the field to come quickly.

With an initial investment of \$50,000 and cotal orders about

\$50,000 and total outlays of about \$2 million, much of it from Mr. Kiss's earlies pioneering work with digital watches, Chronar has gone on to engage Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Ferner & Smith to coordinate its marketing and capital raising efforts. Merrill Lynch said the company may have as much as a two-year lead over its competition. Very Excited

Another enthusiast is Herbert D. Levine, president of Herbert rities, which manage Chrona's first public stock offer-ing last year and which owns some stock-purchase warrants.

"Fve been underwriting compa-nies for over 20 years, and I don't think I've ever been more excited about an industry or a company than Chronar," Mr. Levine said. He described its technology as "a major breakthrough." Others are not so sure. Elliot

Berman, chief scientist at Arco Solar Industries in Chatsworth, Calif., was interested enough to order some Chronar material to eval-nate it. He said he has a high regard for Mr. Kiss's scientific abili-

But Mr. Berman wondered whether Chronar is really ahead of the field. "I still think it's a horse race," Mr. Berman said, with the Japanese in the lead. "If anybody is ahead; they are," he said.

There are several other U.S.

ies active in photovoltaics,

RCA, which once employed Mr. Kiss as director of electronic re-

Most of those companies have crystal sincon technology, whose cost has been cut to \$10 a peak watt from more than \$1,000 a peak watt 20 years ago. Chronar thinks this technology will not be made commercially competitive soon. A peak watt is the unit of electricity produced by a cell at maximum solar intensity — noon on a clear

The Japanese, like Chronar, have decaded to concentrate instead on amorphous silicon, a process in which the atoms are arranged at random rather than in a crystalline pattern. Mr. Kiss thinks Chronia has an advantage in its development of a proprietary way to inexpensively produce the semi-conducting thin film that converts

smilight to electricity.

This process, already used in other fields, is called chemical vapor deposition. By contrast, the Japanese use what is called glow discharge deposition, which RCA

At a trade show in Houston last month, Chronar began offering to deliver electric systems — not to be confused with other solar technologies such as passive hot water heating — for as little as \$4 a peak watt. That is less than the cost of electricity from a new nuclear plant and is competitive with electricity fired by oil.

By 1985, Chronar believes it will

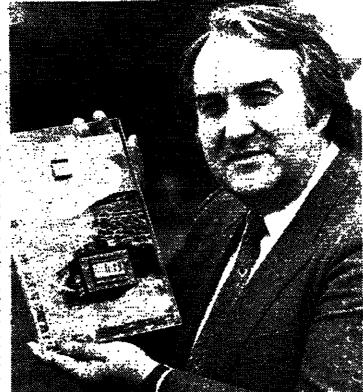
have chopped this cost to 50 cents a peak watt, and by 1990 it projects a cost of just 30 cents. If this is achieved, solar electricity could be firmly entrenched as an energy

"The crossover point in our opinion should occur at a module cost of approximately 70 cents per peak wait," Robert L. San Martin of the Department of Energy told Congress in September. At 40 cents or less, he added, sun-powered electricity could "broadly exploit" utility markets and prompt the installation of solar panels on today's homes.

According to Joseph Lindmayer, founder-president of Solarex Corp., now 30 percent owned by gor's arrival at BSC was expected standard. Oil of Indiana, "the problem with it is that the efficien-power and the closing of at least cy is very low" in amorphous sili-

Mr. Lindmayer, whose company ties from changing when deployed.
"It can only be regarded at the moment as a research approach,"

Mr. Kiss, a 50-year-old native of



Zoltan J. Kiss, the president and founder of Chronar Corp., with a small clock powered by an amorphous silicon solar cell.

doctorate in physics from the University of Toronto and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford Univer-

He left RCA in 1969 to found Optel Corp., one of the earliest producers of liquid crystal display technology, that by 1974 had 40 percent of the world digital watch market. As the industry moved overseas, Optel plunged into the red and, five months after Mr. Kiss resigned in 1976, was forced to file under Chapter 11 of U.S.

Although the technology was developed in the United States, not a single U.S. 'producer of digital watches remains. "Now that it's a multibillion-dollar business, it's all in the Far East," Mr. Kiss said.

That may be why Mr. Kiss wants his company and perhaps others to establish themselves ahead of the Japanese.

"This is the No. 1 priority industry in Japan - ahead of computers, integrated circuits, every-

Slump, U.S. Curbs Unhinge **British Steel Recovery Plan**

(Continued from Page 7)

dropped 37 percent since 1972. Over the same period, consumption has fallen 7 in the United States and 18 percent in West Germany; in Italy it has risen 9 per-In this climate, Mr. MacGre-

one of the major production centers. Although he continued to reduce the work force, Mr. MacGrehas worked on this technology for gor decided on only a small cut in years, also said there is a problem manned capacity to 14.4 million of keeping the material's proper- tons, leaving all the main plants untouched in the hope that an improvement in demand would enable BSC to raise production

Since Mr. MacGresor's arrival. Hungary who came to the United the government has agreed to States from Canada in 1961, has a pump in £880 million and write off

£3.5 billion in capital and loans. Until this year, the strategy appeared to have been successful, and BSC's figures were improving by leaps and bounds. But just when BSC seemed to have its house in order, external factors are again forcing the corporation's planners to rethink the future.

W. German Joblessness Up

NUREMBERG, West Germany

The number of West Germans out of work was 1.65 million in June, or 6.8 percent, up slightly from 1.645 million in May, the West German labor office said Monday. The rate was 4.8 percent

The average seasonally adjusted total in the first half was 1.79 mil-

increased steadily in recent years. In the latest fiscal year, when the recession slowed growth in many consumer and industrial markets, Hitachi's after-tax carnings rose 6 percent, to \$571 million. Its pre-

tax profit advanced 13 percent. The man behind Hitachi's push into computers and semiconductors has been Katsushiga Mita, a 58-year-old engineer who became president last year. "It is generally recognized that Mita's brilliance and leadership made this company so successful," said David S. Phil-lips, a managing director of Morgan Stanley in Tokyo. Mr. Mita is known within Hita-

machinery powered by electric motors.

Hitachi made its first computer in 1957, and a technical link-up with RCA, which dropped out of the computer business in 1971, gave Hitachi much of its early

tor fields grew in the 1960s. Then, apparently joited by the Arab oil embargo, and the company's reliance on energy-consuming machinery for heavy industry, Hi-tachi shifted its strategic course in the mid-1970s, analysts said. It turned its focus from electric power equipment, such as generators and turbines, toward computers, semiconductors and consumer

This decision was a gamble. With heavy power equipment, the market in Japan resembles a cartel, according to analysts. Established concerns such as Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric, which is also involved in the data secrets case, sell to companies they have dealt with for years and there is little compe-tition between the established groups. Growth is limited, but so is

"When you start betting your future, as Hitachi did, on something like semiconductors and computers, you're taking some pretty hig risks," said James C. Abegglen, vice president of the Boston Consulting Group in To-

Instead of the somewhat-sequestered electrical equipment market, Hitachi was plunging into the most competitive and rapidly shifting

The change in direction, by most about 20 percent a year since 1975, \$15.4 billion.

Hitachi's Bright Star Loses Some of Its Shine

(Continued from Page 7)

said Hisamichi Sawa, director Bache Halsey Stuart Shields in

Hitachi has tried to ease Japan's dependence on foreign technology since Namihei Odaira founded the company in 1910 in Hitachi City, about 80 miles northeast of Tokyo. Mr. Odaira began his company as a motor repair shop to serve a nearby copper mine. Acc. rding to the corporate legend, Mr. Odaira was appalled by the fact that all the mine's equipment was import-ed from the United States and Europe, because the operators considered Japanese equipment un-trustworthy. So Mr. Odaira then began making five-horsepower corporate hierarchy. electric motors and, soon thereafter, an integrated line of industrial

technology. Hitachi's commitment to the computer and semiconduc-

industries in the world.

accounts, has been quite successful. Hitachi's electronics division, which includes computers and semiconductors, has been growing on average. In the latest fiscal year, the division accounted for \$3.3 billion of the company's total sales of

Today, only the consumer prodncts division, with sales of \$3.5 bil-lion in 1981, is larger.

Hitachi's profitability has also

second-largest Japanese computer maker, largely on the sales strength of its personal computers. Fujitsu is Japan's leading computer manufacturer.

Some industry analysts said that Hitachi's aggressive commitment to the computer business could have been a factor that created the environment in which some of its employees were willing to pay large sums for confidential information about IBM.

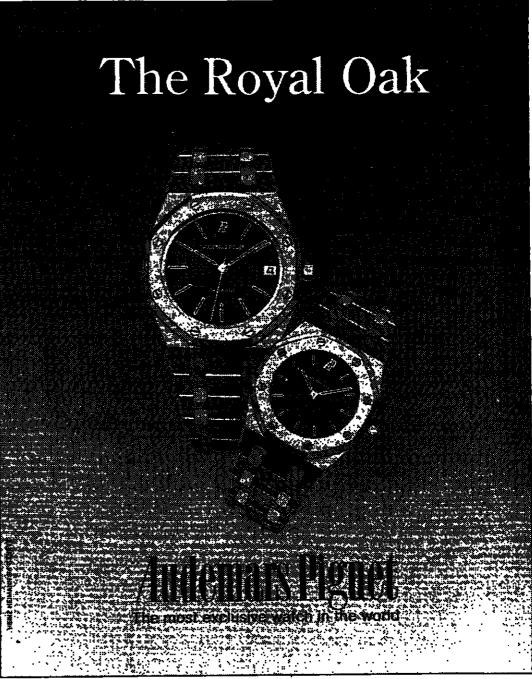
Hitachi makes equipment and programming that is compatible with IBM's large systems. But chi as "Mr. Computer," and he IBM's introduction last October of the 3081 model group K was apparently going to make it more difrode that business to the top of the

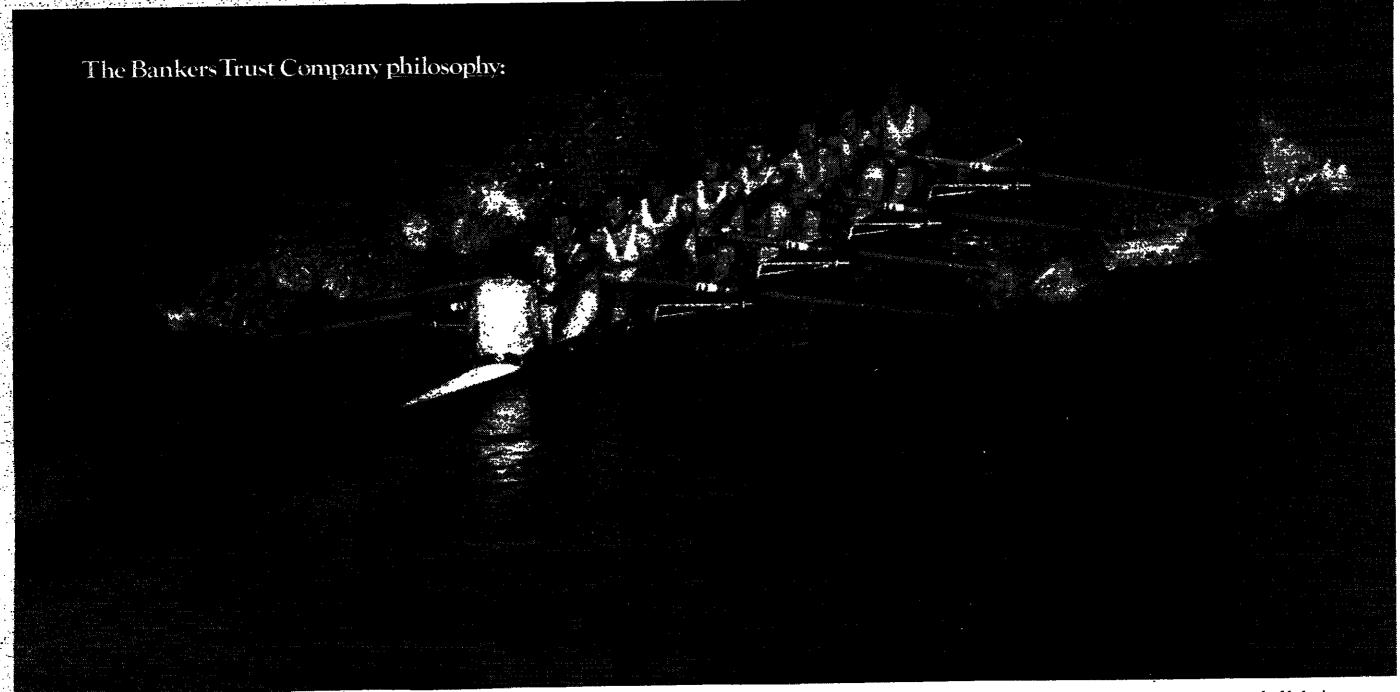
In 1981, Nippon Electric Co. ficult for outside companies to edged out Hitachi to become the supply equipment compatible with supply equipment compatible with the top-of-the-line IBM system unless they could figure out the architecture of the 3081-K. Much of the IBM information that Hitachi paid for was said to have been for the

"Some of the Hitachi people may have become overzealous," said one analyst.

The scandal, analysts said, should not do lasting damage to Hitachi. But it is undoubtedly demoralizing to the company's em-

"This will be big news for a while," said Mr. Phillips. "But I don't think it will fundamentally





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WINDOWS.















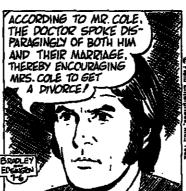












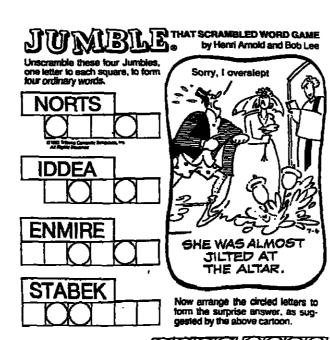






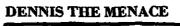






Print answer here: A Jumbles: BLIMP HABIT SPLICE GASKET Answer: What the ballplayer turned used car dealer was noted for—HIS SALES "PITCH"

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"THAT'S JUST GINA'S WAY OF LETTING ME KNOW THAT I HURT HER FEELINGS."

BOOKS

NADIA BOULANGER: A Life in Music By Leonie Rosenstiel. Illustrated. 427 pp. \$24.95. Norton, 500 Fifth Ave, New York, N.Y. 10110

Reviewed by Allen Hughes

BECAUSE it seems unlikely that 20th-century American music would have developed precisely as it did without Nadia Boulanger, the appearance of a major biography of the extraordinary French pedagogue is a matter of very special interest.

As Virgil Thomson has said, Mel-

ville Smith, Aaron Copland and Thomson himself "discovered her for America" in the early '20s, and their discovery led ultimately to the journey of hundreds, possibly thousands, of young Americans to Paris in winter or Fontaineblean in summer for lessons with the forceful "Mademoiselle."

She taught harmony, analysis and composition chiefly and took on amateurs and the ungifted as readily as budding professionals — if the amateurs and ungifted had money. Thus, the vast numbers of Americans who had lessons with Boulanger - many of them only briefly at the summer Conservatoire Americain at Fontainebleau - included many who ended up with little more than a handful of high-priced elementary harmony lessons and the right to say that they had studied with Boulanger. Until 1950, at least, this claim carried quite a bit of prestige in American music centers.

It was, however, in encouraging Copland, Thomson, Roy Harris, Wal-ter Piston, Marc Blitzstein, Theodore Chanler and others of equal seriousness and in helping to put them on their feet as composers that Boulanger contributed significantly to the devel-opment of American music.

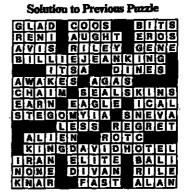
One would expect, therefore, that this book written by an American mu-sician would stand as something of a celebration of the woman who means so much to us. That, however, is not

Instead, the author - a Ph.D. from Columbia University — has put to-gether an incredibly detailed documentation of Boulanger's life from her birth in 1887 to her death at 92 in 1979 that adds up somehow to a sad

story.

The daughter of a singer and teacher at the Paris Conservatoire and of one of his pupils - they were married when he was 62 years old and she was 21 — Nadia had been awarded first prizes in composition, organ and pi-ano from the Conservatoire before she turned 17. By then, her father was dead. In any case, he had clearly fawored her younger sister, Lili, who was not only prettier but also more musically gifted than Nadia. Their mother, who claimed to be a Russian princess (Rosenstiel suggests that she might be more accurately described as "adventuress"), was extravagant and difficult The teen-age Nadia wanted desper-

Solution to Previous Puzzle



ately to become a composer and conductor, and she showed skill for both but early-20th-century Paris did not look with favor upon such activities for a woman. She tried several times without success for the Prix de Roine in composition, only to see Lili win it easily shortly thereafter.

While still in her teens, Name turned to teaching to earn money and by the time she was in her early 30 was on her way to fame in that field She gave up composing for good shortly after Lili died of Crohn's disease (ileitis and coleins) in 1918 at the age af 24, but two decades later she became the first woman to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra and subsequently appeared as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic and other orchestras in this country and in Europe. She also achieved fame as an inspirational lecture about music.

Early on, however, Nadia Boulanger gave evidence of the insersitivity and tactlessness that were to sitivity and tactlessness that were in-antagonize many people over the years. Gabriel Faure had been a fami-ly friend and devoted teacher, but ap-parently thinking it would get her where she wanted to go, she abandoned his composition class for that of Charles Marie Widor without a word of explanation. After Lili won the Prix de Rome, Nadia berated Ravel for not having written a note of congratulation and told him to mend his manners. And she remained cool to Ravel's music ever after.

Attracted ever to the rich and titled she was almost unfallingly gracious and lenient with both. With her serious, hard-working students, however, she could be terribly severe. "You know nothing" was one of her oft-used expressions, and she seemed gen-uinely to think that belittling a smdent was good for him or her.

Boulanger never really accepted 12-tone or serial composition, and by 1950 her influence had begun to wane. She kept strictly to the classic French methods of instruction she had always used, finally doing what she did al-most by rote, and in her last dying mouths attempts were made to dis-tract her by playing solutions to har-mony and counterpoint problems that students had written years before. Because she had devoted herself so completely to work, teaching sometimes from 7 in the morning to midnight, she was unable at the end to think of doing anything else. She was blind, deaf, toothless and enfeebled, and her once-celebrated Wednesday sessions had dwindled to four faithful longtime supporters, but she insisted on going through the motions anyway.

Perhaps Rosenstiel has made more than she should of the declining years and grim final months of a once-imperious woman whose musical knowledge and taste and teaching skills con-tributed so much to 20th-century musical growth and stability in the United States and elsewhere. But the impression remains that Boulanger's characteristic appetite for work, her great show of activity and her insistence on having her own way were cover-ups for a life too bleak-to contemplate at the core.

New York Times

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THERE is nothing as potent as an opening idea whose time has come, but who knows when that will

There are untold ideas or plans asleep in just one column, or perhaps in a forgotten footnote of any tome on openings. Most are indeed unwork-able and fully deserve to remain curiosities in a war museum. Yet there are others just waiting to be awakened by the implementation needed for them to display their true worth.

One of these sleepers was seized upon with great effect by a former

world champion, Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union, for his game with Yasser Seirawan, a Seattle grandmas-ter, in the second round of the Phillips & Drew International Tournament in London.

The idea of creating a broad pawn center with 5 P-QB4 against the Caro-Kann Defense had always loked like a dud, if anyone bothered to look at it, but in this game it achieved solid suc-Any system with the advance 3 P-

K5 against the Caro-Kann Defense runs the risk that, after 3. B-B4, Black will threaten to maneuver into a kind of French Defense which will be favorable because the QB is developed before . . . P-K3 becomes nec-

essary.

The transparent trap in 4 P-KR4
P-K 37 loswas, of course, that 4 . . . P-K3? loses a piece after 5 P-KN4, B-K5; 6 P-KB3, B-N3; 7 P-R5. The point was that after the prophylactic 4 P-KR4. Black cannot safely castle on the kingside.

Seirawan was perhaps too quick in parting with a bishop by 5 . . . BxN, but he did have to find some way of avoiding the difficulties of 5 P-K3; 6 N-QB3, N-Q2; 7 PxP, PxP; 8 B-KN5, B-K2; 9 Q-Q2, BxB; 10 QxB, QxQ; 11 PxQ, P-QR3; 12 B-K2!, B-N3; 13 P-KN4, P-R5; 14 N-B3, soon winning the RP.

Naturally, after 6 RxB, he could not grab a pawn by 6 . . . Q-R4ch?!; 7 B-Q2, QxP? because of 8 R-R3!, Q-R3; 9 R-R3. Q-N3; 10 B-R5, Q-R3;

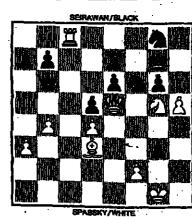
11 B-B7, trapping the queen.
Spassky's opening idea was seen to be a clear success after 11 B-Q3, since White had the advantage in space and mobility.

On 17 R-BI, it was no use trying 17 . . . Q-QNI (with the plan of opposing rooks by 18 . . . R-QBI) because after 18 B-N5, R-QI; 19 BxN, RxB; 20 Q-B6ch, K-NI; 21NxKPI, PxN; 22 QxKPch, R-B2; 23 R-B8ch, White wins the cuern

White wins the queen.

After 17...Q-N3; 18 P-QN4.

Scirawan could not get his laggard knight into play with 18...N-KB4, since 19 BxN, KPxB (19...



Position after 24 . . . P-N6

NPxB?; 20 Q-N3! is unanswerable); 20 P-K6!, PxP; 21 Q-B7!, R-Q1; 22 QxQ, NxQ; 23 NxPch wins a rook. Scirawan was in a terrible stra-itjacket after 19 R-B3, but he should not have played 19 ... R-K2?!, al-lowing Spassky's rook penetration with 20 R-B8.

Giving ground with 20 . N-KN1? permitted the powerful break-through with 21 P-KN4!, PxP; 22 P-R5! Seirawan could not take the second pawn, since 22 . PxP?; 23 NxP! is cousting NxP! is crushing.

After Spassky's 24 Q-K5, Seirawan despaired of a defense — 24 . . . K-R3; 25 BxP creates the decisive threat of 26 N-B7ch, while 24 . . . N-R3; 25 N-R7!, R-KB2; 26 PxP is annihilating — and tried for a diversion with 24 . . . P-N6.

Williag.

Spassky, undiverted, picked up two minor pieces for a rook with 25 RxNch!, KxR; 26 QxN without diminishing his overwhelming attack.

After 29 Q-B6ch, Seirawan could not escape by 29 . K-K1 because of 30 B-NSch, R-Q2; 31 Q-B7ch; K-Q1, 22 Q-B7ch; K-Q1, 22 Q-B7ch; K-Q2, 21 Q-B7 Of 30 B-N3ch, R-Q2; 31 Q-B7ch; K-Q1; 32 Q-B8 mate. Since the alternative 29 K-N1; 30 P-R6. P-B8/Qch; 31 QxQ presents no defense against the threat of 32 P-R7ch (or first 32 Q-B6), K-N2; 33 P-R8/Qch, KxQ; 34 Q-B8 mate, Seirawan gave

CARO-KANN DEFENSE



SPORTS



A smiling Paolo Rossi completed his hat trick in the 75th minute Monday to upset Brazil, 3-2.

Connors: Even Better With Age

By Neil Amdur

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New York Times Service
WIMBI EDON. England —
The first time was a fairy tale. Jimmy Comiors and Chris Evert were Wimbledon's flove donble" in 1974, went to the victory ball as an engaged couple and danced to the strains of The

Girl That I Marry."

There was no dancing at the champions dinner Sundaynight. Fight years after he won his first Wimbledon title, Connors, now 29, thanked the management committee for its new attitude, thanked his wife, Patti, and then paid tribute to John in five long sets." -

McEnroe, whom he had beaten "The final we had was the way it should be," Connors said. Comors wanted to win this year more than he had been willing to admit during Wim-bledon's two weeks. "When you win your first one," he said, "you never expect to do it. Then, after you win it, you think

a Grand Slam event in four My Line

years,"

you'll never win it again. I had a

couple of chances slip by. It got to the point where I hadn't won

At a time when some thought he might be losing some of his zest for the game. Comnors is enjoying one of his finest years, tournaments. Does he have a chance to win the years's No. 1 spot? "I'm playing like it," Connors said. That's been my line

During Wimbledon, Connors had dodged specific comparisons between 1974 and 1982, saying times and attitudes differed. "In 1974," he said, "I had no qualms about hitting anything. Now, because of the years and matches, there's always a second thought: Should I go down the line or cross-court? That's always a detriment. Be-

One quality that has not changed about Connors is his emotional level on the court.

emotional level on the court.

"I don't think it's possible for John and me to play all five sets at one level because of what we're both trying to do," Connors said. "He's going to play his serve and voiley, and I'm going to be out there hitting and attacking.

"But the most important part

"But the most important part is our attitude - the way we play, my respect for him and his respect for me. There's a lot more that enters into it besides our tennis.

"I think that's why things were so uneven out there [Sunday]. There were even times for me when the match was boring. But from 3-5 in the third, it was high-powered tennis all the way. There was some unbelievable tennis out there." Connors said he often is una-

ware of how he revs up on the court — "like a Ferrari in fifth gear." Sunday was one such time. "Sometimes I don't even know I'm doing it," be said. "I'm going, flowing, I can't even explain it.
You play, and everything

that goes into your thoughts, evan emotional buildup. For me to let it out is important. It's actu-Maybe that's what it takes for me to win a match — go crazy." By the time he went to serve for the match at 5-4 in the marathon's final set, Connors was talking to himself and gesturing after each point.

"That might be bad," he said.
"Instead of concentrating on how to play the point, I was saying. Three more, three more.' Then after I hit that backhand volley, I said, Two more, two more, I was going beseak, I was flying. I couldn't get any high-

isn't as good as '74 — but I'm invitation to play for the United better." States against Sweden in the Davis Cup quarterfinals this

week in St. Louis because of his

"I feel for McEnroe," he said.
"To go into play this week, it's going to be rough on him. Last year, he was like a basket case against Czechoslovakia after he won Wimbledon.

"It's difficult go and play after a match like we had. Don't forget, he rides pretty



Jimmy Connors

Some of the athletes not here are

injured. Most are in Europe for in-

the-table appearance money.

a high U.S. priority, too.

But they appear to have become

U.S. hammer thrower, said:

"When the Russians turn out a

track team, they package the prod-

given up his South African citizen-

in the 1,500 meters was only 3

minutes 49.83 seconds — the

equivalent of a 4:08.2 mile - but

"You feel very special running for the United States against the Soviet Union," he said. "There are

only four of you on the line — two from the United States, two from

Soviet Union that gave you such a

hard time - the ones who packed

their bags and walked out of Madi-

son Square Garden in 1981 be-

cause they wouldn't run against

you because they said you were still South African." He was allud-

ing to the Wanamaker-Millrose

Games, which the Russians left be-

And you remember it was the

still he was proud.

the USSR.

nct. We do a patchwork job.'

Compars said he declined an '... It's actually going crazy.' cause of that, maybe my game:

U.S. Priorities Aid to Soviet Track Victory

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — After the weekend's United States-Soviet Union mack and field meet here. the American coaches tried to explain why the Soviet men and women were convincing victors.

It was the first time in dual-meet competition that Soviet men have compension that Soviet men have won on American soil. U.S. men have dominated their part of the rivalry, 15-3, but the Russians are 15-3 overall because Soviet women

"It was a case of them doing better than we thought," said Sam Adams, coach of the U.S. men. who were beaten, 118-100. "They

were better than advertised."

the U.S. team were not ready for percentage is not significant be-this type of competition." percentage is not significant bethis type of competition." Maybe so. But a major reason only U.S. women in great demands for the U.S. defeat appeared to lie by international meet promoters.

Some of the athletes not here are only U.S. women in great demand but with those who were not. And vitational meets - attracted by stronger competition and under-

the major reason those athletes were not here reflected the changing role of international meets and the changing way of thinking of the elite track athlete. The U.S. winners in the two-day meet included such stars as Evelyn

Ashford, Carl Lewis, Sydney Marce and Billy Olson. Absentees included Mary Decker Tabb, Alberto Salazar, Steve Scott, Edwin Moses, James Robinson, Bob Rog-gy, Matt Centrowitz, Willie Banks, Dan Ripley and Greg Foster.

"Our people have got to be more only seven of the 19 men who competitively tough," said Bert won national titles two weeks ago Lyle, whose women's squad lost, competed. Ten of the 13 women 89-67. "Many of the runners on titlists were here — but the high

SPORTS BRIEFS

Weiskopf Beats Nelson by 1 Stroke

OAK BROOK, III. — Tom Weiskopf sank a birdie putt on the final hole Sunday to win the Western Open golf tournament. Larry Nelson, missing a 12-foot putt, bogeyed the 18th to blow the one-shot lead he had held going into the last hole. Weiskopf had a final round of 2-underpar 70 and a Batler National course-record total of 276.

Weskopf drove 280 yards on the 18th before his 170-yard 6-iron shot stopped seven feet from the pin. After Nelson had three-putted from the fringe. Weiskopf sank his winner.

Bob-Gilder finished third with a 69 for a 10-under 278; Bill Rogers and Jim Thorpe, with closing-round 70s, tied for fourth at 280.

Pryor Retains WBA Title on TKO

CINCINNATI - Aaron Pryor, the undefeated World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion, retained his title Sunday with a sixth-round technical knockout over Akio Kameda of Japan.

Pryor knocked Kameda down five times, twice in the final round. Referee Ernesto Magana stopped the bout with 1:44 left in the sixth. Pryor, who has held the title for two years, improved his record to 31-0. Kameda, the Asian champion, is 17-1.

Willems Wins 3d Stage of Tour

LONGWY, France - Daniel Willems of Belgium won Monday's third stage of the Tour de France bicycle race, covering the 131 kilometers (about 81 miles) from Nancy in 3 hours, 18 minutes and 17 seconds to edge Serge Demierre of Switzerland. Australian Phil Anderson kept the overall leader's yellow jersey.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

cause Maree was competing.
"I ran here because I felt an obligation," Marce said. "And I wanted to reinforce to the international community that I am an

WORLD CUP SOCCER nals against the Group D winner, France. Italy will play Poland in Thursday's other semilinal match.

The winners will play for the championship Sunday in Madrid. For the first time since 1966, Latin America does not have a representative in the cup's final four. Italy's victory gave it a maximum four points from Group C; Brazil finished second, on two points, and deposed champion Areentina had none.

Rossi, who only recently re-turned to soccer following a twoyear suspension for his part in a match-fixing scandal in the Italian League, redeemed himself for ineffective play in Italy's earlier cup matches by scoring in the fifth, 25th and 75th minutes.

Brazil, which needed only a tie to reach the final four, evened the score twice — Socrates scoring in the 12th minute and Falcao in the 68th. But in the final 15 minutes the Italians defended in depth.

with attacking moves that quickly brought dividends. Rossi was unmarked when he ran to the far post to head home Antonio Cabrini's fifth-minute cross from the left.

But Brazil began to find its rhythm; seven minutes later Socrates combined with Zico before finishing the move with an angled right-footed shot past goalkeeper Dino Zoff, Brazil seemed to be in control, with its short-passing moves cutting through and putting the Italian defense under pressure.

Peres with a right-footed shot. Brazil started the second half ur-

from medium range.

Italy's only corner of the mate the winner pst Peres. It was an unhappy day for Bra-zil, whose midfield and attack nor-

mally is able to make up for any lapses in the defense. But Monday

Turbos Heating Up For Second Half Of '82 Grand Prix

But the best Soviet athletes were here. They are not allowed to make their own arrangements for foreign meets. In addition, international dual meets are still a priority for the Soviet Union and most other nations. In the early years of the United States-Soviet Union meet, which began in 1958 as an antidote to the Cold War, such meets were clear favorites.

mbocharging in grand prix races.

Many of the Americans here did get caught up in the excitement. No one on the U.S. team was more enthusiastic than Marce, who has ship and will become a U.S. citizen next year. Maree was somewhat embarrassed that his winning time

> DRIVER STANDINGS 1. John Watson, Britain, 30 points. 2. Didler Pirent, France, 29. 1. Keke Rosberg, Finland, 21. 4. Ricerdo Patrese, Haly, 19. 4 Atala Prost, France, 12. Notaca Piquet, Brazil, 17, 7. Niki Loudu, Austria, 15. 8. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Ello de Angella Italy and Eddle Cheever, U.S., 10.

Transactions BASEBALL

American League
CLÉVELAND—Sent Jerry Dybzinski,
shortstop, to Chorieston of the International DETROIT—Optioned Auralia Lagez, Pitcher to Evonsville of the American Association Activated Dave Rucker, pitcher, from NEW YORK—Recoiled Steve Bolboni, first osemen, from Columbus of the International

Leasue.

Notional Leasue

MONTREAL—Placed Jerry White, outlielder,
on the 15-day disposed light and purchased the
contract of Ray Johnson, outlielder, from
Wichite of the American Association.

Spain Thwarts England its attack was muddled, and free- in 1958, remains the only country kick specialist Eder could not clear to have won the cup outside its

BARCELONA - Paolo Rossi the defensive wall with any of his scored three goals Monday in leading Italy to a stunning 3-2 upset victory over Brazil here that put five dead-ball attempts. England, which to advance had to win by either two goals or by a the Italians into the World Cup semifinals and eliminated the tourone-goal margin in a victory of 3-2 or better, gambled by throwing

Italy Shocks Brazil, 3-2;

nament's odds-on favorites. In Madrid, Spain held England nearly all its players forward in an to a scoreless Group B tie, advancattempt to score during Monday's ing West Germany to the semififinal 10 minutes. Even Captain

Kevin Keegan, recently recovered from a back injury, was sent in to bolster a sagging offensive line midway through the second half. The moves were unavailing. England did not score a goal in the final four hours-plus of cup

play and, against Spain, showed a lack of inventive attacking that failed to unlock a massed defense. The 0-0 tie left England with two points in Group B, one less than West Germany, the 1954 and 1974 title-holder. England bowed out despite being unbeaten in five 1892 cup matches; it won all three first-round games but drew both

second-round encounters. Italy, having won in 1934 and 1938, has a chance to equal Brazil's record of three cup victories. Brazil, with its triumph in Sweden

Italy started Monday's match more batters in a game. The victo-

But Cerezo made an error in the 25th minute to put Italy back in front. Rossi picked up the Brazilian's lazy pass, sped into the penal-ty area and beat goalie Waldir

gently, looking for the equalizer. Its pressure was rewarded in the 68th minute when the Italian defense inexplicably backed off from Falcao and allowed the midfielder room to score on a left-footed shot

The Brazilians were then able to leave four men deep, and Italy which needed a victory to advance --- seemed up against it. But from the 75th minute, Marco Tardelli fired a shot that was gathered in by Rossi. From close range, he put

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands -- Chalk one up for the tur-bocharged Formula One cars, a pair of which dominated as Frenchman Didier Pironi and Brazilian Nelson Piquet finished one-

two in the Dutch Grand Prix. Pironi, in a turbocharged Ferrari, took the lead on Saturday's fifth lap and ran away with the opener of the second half of the world championship series. Piquet, the world champion, drove a Brab-ham BMW turbo — with which he won the last event in Montreal.

There was nothing the conventionally powered opposition could do against the turbos in the first race on a number of fast circuits where the turbocharged entries are

Pironi finished the 306.14-kilometer (190.23 miles) race in 1 hour, 38 minutes, 3.254 seconds, an average speed of 187.3 kph (116.38 mph). He crossed the line a comfortable 21.6 seconds ahead of old hat to many athletes, and their attitudes toward them are altruis-Piquet, Finn Keke Rosberg was tic rather than patriotic. Until that third in a Williams-Ford Coschanges, U.S. teams will struggle.

As Ed Burke, the 42-year-old

It was another dark weekend for the Renault, team which pioneered

Although its two cars dominated qualifying and took the front row on the starting grid, neither finished — posting no points for the seventh straight race. Pole-sitter Rene Arnoux's Renault lost a front wheel and plowed into a tire barrier. He escaped with minor

own continent. Pandemonium erupted in Rome

and other Italian cities after Italy's victory. Thousands of citizens descended on the center of Rome in cars, motorbikes and scooters with horns blasting and Italian tricolor flags streaming from the windows. Virtually the whole country had been glued to television sets, enduring the fluctuations of the

At Rome's Trevi Fountain, several men who had been watching the game on TV in nearby bars and houses leaped fully clothed into fountain's shallow basin. **Whistles**

Three policemen, posted by the fountain to keep order, blew their whistles in vain. They made radio calls for reinforcements as other fans converged on the fountain and threw themselves into the wa-Italian President Sandro Pertini,

85, on an official visit in Paris, watched the match at the Italian embassy there.

He reportedly kept leaping to his feet shouting, "Shoot! Shoot!"



Nolan Ryan, en route to the 48th shutout of his career.

Ryan of Astros 4-Hits Dodgers for 3-0 Triumph

LOS ANGELES - Noian Ryan pitched a four-hitter and struck out 10 as Houston defeated Los Angeles, 3-0, here Sunday. It was the 140th time in his 16-season career that Ryan has struck out 10 or

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

ry was Ryan's first ever at Dodger Stadium, where he had lost his six previous decisions. In pitching his 48th shutout life-

time and his first of 1982, Ryan (8-8) was aided by four double plays and was in trouble only once. With one out in the fourth inning. Dusty Baker and Ron Cey singled; both advanced on a balk before Ryan struck out Jorge Orta and Steve

Art Howe's second-inning single off Jerry Reuss (9-6) drove in Phil Garner with the winners' first run. In the sixth, singles by Jose Cruz, Howe and Alan Knicely produced another, and the Astros' third came in the eighth on a single, a sacrifice and a throwing error by shortstop Mark Belanger.

Expos 16, Pirates 6 Pirates 10, Expos 4

In Pittsburgh, Mike Easler hit a help the Pirates gain a 10-4 victory and a split of a doubleheader with Montreal. In the first game, Warren Cromartie drove in five runs with a double, triple and homer and Chris Speier had four of 21 Expo hits in a 16-6 laugher.

Phillies 9, Mets 7 Phillies 7, Mets 2

In New York, Philadelphia took two from the Mets, 9-7 and 7-2. Ivan DeJesus drove in three runs with a triple and single and Mike Krukow pitched a nine-hitter to win the nightcap. In the opener, DeJesus singled in the go-ahead run in the eighth and Steve Carlton (11-7) won his 10th game in his last 13 decisions after an 0-4 start.

Cardinals 7, Cubs 2

In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez and George Hendrick each drove in two runs to help the Cardinals down Chicago, 7-2. John Stuper (3-1) gave up six hits before needing Bruce Sutter's last-out relief help in the minth, when the Cubs

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scored on a bases-loaded walk to record with 35 homers in their pre-Larry Bowa. Sutter gained his 18th

Padres 4. Giants 3 In San Diego, pinch hitter Terry Kennedy hit a one-out, bases-load-

Padres a 4-3 victory over San Braves 4, Reds 1 In Atlanta, Bob Horner hit two home runs and Bob Walk and Steve Bedrosian combined on a five-hitter as the Braves beat Cin-

man aboard in the third and one with the bases empty in the lifth.

cinnati, 4-1, for their fifth straight

triumph. Horner, who has 16 homers this season, hit one with a

Red Sox 4, Brewers 1 In the American League, in Milwaukee, Dennis Eckersley pitched a six-hitter and Tony Perez had two run-scoring singles to lead Boston to a 4-1 decision over the Brewers that put the Red Sox back in first place in the Eastern Division. Eckersley (9-6) walked none, struck out six and silenced Milwankee's home run bats — the Brewers had tied a major league

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

584 571 533 527 580 580 580 Division
44 32 577 —
45 34 578 ½
41 35 559 3
42 57 532 3½
31 41 431 11
34 47 420 12½
23 57 238 23 MATIONAL LEAGUE Essiera Division W L 44 34 Pct. GB .564 — .590 1 .926 3 .519 31/2 .461 4/4 .383 14/4 St. Louis Montreal Pittsburgh .623 .544 .519 .457 .423 .390 492 8 13 1592 1792

vious 15 games. Tigers 6, Orioles 1 In Detroit, Lance Parrish and Mike Ivie both hit home runs to

back the three-hit pitching of Dan

Yankees 3, Indians 2

ed sacrifice fly in the ninth to drive Petry as the Tigers defeated Balti-Dave Edwards and give the

In Cleveland, Butch Wynegar's sacrifice fly scored Dave Collins to cap a two-run eighth and reliever George Frazier picked up his sec-ond victory in two days as New York downed the Indians, 3-2.

Twins 4, Blue Jays 3

In Minneapolis, Gary Gaetti hit a home run on the first pitch of the ninth to nip Toronto for Minnesota, 4-3. Gaetti's game-winner was only the fifth hit off Dave Stieb (6-10). Reliever Jeff Little, called up from Toledo last week, was the

2) pitched seven innings of two-hit ball as the Royals downed California, 6-1, to sweep a three-game se-

Royals 6, Angels 1

hit two homers and Bud Black (3-

In Kansas City, Mo., Amos Otis

ries and move past the Angels into first place in the Western Division. Rangers 11, A's 4 In Oakland, Calif., Larry Parrish drove in a team-record seven runs with a three-run home run and a grand-slam as Texas trounced the A's, 11-4. Parrish's

third and fourth homers of the

year made a winner of Doc Medich (6-7); Man Keough fell to Mariners 3, White Sox 1

In Chicago, Dave Henderson singled home two runs and Gary Gray doubled home another as Seattle defeated the White Sox, 3-1. The victory was the Mariners' fifth in six games.

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE First Game 130 601 022-9 13 1 and B.Diaz: Pulso, Allen (9) and

Philodelphia Second Gazes
Philodelphia 022 600 002—7 17 0
New York 000 010 010 010—2 9 0
Krukow and B.Diaz: Roubnes, Lynch (3),
Housman (6), Zochry (4), Oraca (8) and
Hadges, W.—Krukow, 8-5. L.— Raujanes, 6-8. First Game 990 231 100—16 21 1

Montreal
Pitisburgh 101 000 310— 6 15 5
Ropers, Burris (8) and Carter and Blackwell
(4): Rhoden, Guanle (2). Niemann and T.Pena,
W—Ropers, 10—3. L— Rhoden, 5—7. HRs—
Montreal, Cromartle (10). Pitisbursh, Berra (5).

Montreal 008 308 100—4 6 2
Pittsburgh 013 016 058—10 15 0
Guillickson, Schotzeder (5), 8.5mith (6),
Fryman (7), Reardon (8) and Carter;
O.Robitson, Scurry (7), Tekulve (8) and Micasia.
W—D.Robitson, 9-3, 1.—Guillickson, 5-6. HRs—
Pittsburgh, Easter (6), J.Thompson (17). 010 000 801—2 6 2 101 038 26x—7 8 0 Holes, Kravec (5), Campbell (7) and J.Davis: Stuper, Sutter (9) and Parler, W-Stuper, 3-1. es. Durham (11). 010 001 010-3 2 1 050 000 000-0 4 2 Los Angeles Ryon and Pujols: Reuss, Niedenfuer (9) and Scioscia. W—Ryon, 8-8. L—Reuss, 9-6. Son Francisco 000 003 000—3 5 0 Son Francisco 000 002 000—3 5 0 Son Diego 100 002 201—4 9 1 Hoursmoker, Minton (9) and Mov; Monthusco, Dravecky (6) and Swisher. W— Dravecky, 1-1, L—Hommoker, 5-5. Hits— Son Francisco, Charle (18), Clark (16). Son Diego, Templeton (4). 000 003 000—3 5 0 108 000 201—4 9 1

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ART BUCHWALD

The Perks of Quitting

WASHINGTON — The difference between our political system and some others I won't mention is that if you are a high official and fall in disfavor with the leader, instead of asking political asylum you become a very hot literary and show-biz personality.

While Al Haig may have lost many of the perks he was entitled to as secretary of state, his laugh all the way

combative spirit give him an opto the bank. This is what

happens when Buchwald someone with a very high profile gets the boot

from the government.

The first call he receives is from Fast Fingers Dundy, the literary agent. "Al, I just talked to Burntwood Press. They made me an offer of \$1 million for worldwide rights to your book."

'I don't have a book." "You do now. You're hot, Al. Before you walked the plank for Reagan, I couldn't get \$50 for your memoirs. But after your resignation the phone rang off the hook. Give us a lot of Watergate, a lot of Nixon and a lot of the inside stuff on how the Reagan White House gave you the sword, and you'll be the Reader's Digest foldout for February.

"I'm not sure I want to write a

"Don't play games, Al. You're hot now, but the attention span in this country is down to 10 minutes. Every week you delay, they li chop \$200,000 off the offer. "I'll think about it."

The phone rings in the Haig household again.

"This is Hiram Beaumont with the Beaumont Lecture Bureau. Sorry to hear you lost your job, Mr. Haig, but we were wondering if you would take a lecture date for the Junior League Town Hall series in Rochester this fall?"

Wallaby Born in U.S. Zoo

The Amociated Press JACKSON, Miss. - The first albino wallaby born in captivity in the United States emerged from its mother's pouch looking like "a big white rabbit with ungodly feet and legs," a zoo official says. "He's just all feet now," Lynn Swigert, director of the Jackson Zoo, said.

"Just wing it. They want to see you as much as hear you. Tell them how Weinberger did you in, how Bill Clark doesn't know El Salvador from Las Vegas, how Richard Allen got his Sciko watch, and how they sat you in the wrong seat on Air Force One when you went to France. We're talking big money now, Mr. Haig, not the peanuts we got you when you left NATO."

While your popularity lasts, I can get you as much as they pay Kissinger. Of course, after six months you may have to start doing Kiwanis dates again. But people are funny and willing to pay just to see how you are holding under your ordeal. There's nothing that excites an audience like a guy who has just been personally sacked by the president."

"Til get back to you."

RING, RING, RING. General Haig. This is the Dabney Advertising Agency. We were making up our late 1983 advertising schedule for one of our clients, and we were wondering if you would be interested in doing a TV commercial a year from next De-

"Who is your client?" "The American Express Credit Card people. All you would have to do is stand up in the lobby of an airport and say 'Do I look familiar? I used to be the secretary of state. Nobody knows who I am any more and that's why I never leave home without my American Express Card.' It only takes a day. General, and you get paid every time it runs. If you have any questions, call Sen. Sam Ervin. The commercial has given him a whole new career.

"I'll have to talk it over with my

RING, RING, RING.
"Al, Gerry Ford speaking. Sorry to hear about the falling-out be-tween you and Ronnie. What I'm calling about is, now that you've got time on your hands, I was won-dering if you'd still like to play in my pro-celebrity tennis tourna-ment here in Palm Springs." "I didn't think you'd still want

me to play in your tennis tournament now. sir. "I sure do. Just because a man leaves public office doesn't mean

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FOREIGNERS

Another Alsop: Susan Mary And Her 'Writing Instinct'

By Paul Hendrickson Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — She sits, like a painting in her Georgetown drawing room, amid fresh flowers and hand-painted screens and tall vases and candelabra and French period furniture and massive gleaming oils. Most of the oils are "fake," she confides with relish. Almost everywhere you look are little porcelain bowls full of filtered cigarettes.

On the phone the day before, Susan Mary Alsop had described this house as a "hideous little gray place that looks from the outside rather like a Victorian girls' reformatory." Not exactly, though there are bars on the street side.

Privileged Background

Susan Mary Alsop is descended directly from early American Jays
— as in John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States. "My forebears helped get this show on the road," is how she tosses that off. To say her life has known privilege and connection is like saying Ted Williams saw some-

Half a century ago, with frizzed hair, she was dancing adolescent summer nights away on the ball-room floor of the Bar Harbor Club. Eager boys who would one day go on to Harvard and grow up to be ambassadors held her slender waist while the band sawed sweetly through "Night and Day.

Years later, in Paris (her first husband, Bill Patten, was a re-serve attaché at the U.S. Embassy), she would come to know Ce-cil Beaton and Winston Churchill and Ho Chi Minh and Greta Garbo and the Duke of Marlborough and so many others you'd need to rent the Palace of Versailles to get them all to one party.

Meeting With Ho

"We met Ho Chi Minh at the Fontainebleau conference in 1947. We sat at a sidewalk café with him and passed the time. He was this wizened-up little old man with a wispy beard and an absohutely fascinating face. He had superb manners and spoke superb

- French, That conference was the turning point in French colonial affairs, I believe. Afterward the French sent him packing, he went back to Asia, and we all know what happened.'

Susan Mary Alsop is 63 now and an accomplished writer, with her third book just out. She is wearing pearls. A tricolored scarf is knotted around her neck. The watchband is alligator. Her legs are crossed and the dress is hiked just a modest smidge over the knee. She reachs for one cigarette after another. The cigarettes are little batons, punctuation strokes for bon mots and "my dears."

A Charmed Life

On the mere glittery skim of things, Susan Mary Alsop's life seems to have been so absurdly charmed as to be not quite real, or at least not quite of this time

You think of her in connection with wagons-lits slithering off from the Gare de Lyon on "velvet paws so quietly that you hardly realize it is moving. Through the night, after a huxurious dinner, you hurtle through France and when you wake in the morning and pull up the blind it's the Mediterranean you see, cerulean blue on the right side of the train, and pink and white and yellow houses that couldn't be French on the left side, everywhere darkest green-black cypress."

Hats and Rolls-Royces

She wrote in another letter a hilarious description of chauffeurs at 9 a.m. belting and rebelting Dior hatboxes to the tops of Rolls-Royces in preparation for taking the Simplon Pass. She was writing to her lifelong friend Mar-ietta Tree. Tree, a New York grande dame in her own right, kept all of Susan Mary's letters in a shoebox; eventually they would get collected into Susan Mary's first book, published seven years To Marietta From Paris, ago, "To M 1945-1960."

She is bird-thin. Last winter was not kind. She has endured two operations, one for cancer. She doesn't dwell on this nor back away from it.

Though Susan Mary Alsop has led a "lucky" life, as she will be the first to say, she has not been spared a considerable amount of pain. Her asthmatic father (Peter Augustus Jay, career diplomat), ended sorrowfully, a sister died in girlhood. Her mother lived to be 97 and lay paralyzed upstairs for her last 10 years. (But her mind was like a steel trap: On her deathbed she could remember details of the wedding of Nicholas and Alexandra, which she attended in 1896.)

There was her first husband. Patten, who at the end was existing on a Bennett oxygen machine, gasping for breath with one-third capacity of one lung, withering away from emphysema. This isn't all of Susan Mary Alsop's pain, though perhaps enough to suggest a reason why there may exist a need for her to write instead of "just milling about," as some grand ladies do.

"I couldn't tell you the anxiety and strains she's known," says Marietta Tree, her correspondent and confident of nearly 50 years. "She's basically a very serious person. I've seen her lighthearted; I just wish she would be more so. One of the biggest problems is getting her to believe in herself."

Husbands Were Roomates

Susan Mary Jay Patten landed in Washington in 1961 as the bride of Joe Alsop, the famed coinmnist and Georgetown salon-keeper. She had an 11-year-old daughter, a son a few years older. Bill Patten, her husband of two decades, had died the year before in Paris. Years before, when the century was new, Joe Alsop of Avon, Conn., and Bill Patten of South Natick, Mass., had gone to the right schools together. At Harvard, Joe and Bill were roommates. After Bill died, Joe asked for a dance with Susan Mary. Most everyone thought it would be perfect: the best friend stepping in. The waltz lasted a little over a decade; they divorced in

"Joe just may be one of those people — and perhaps I — who



Susan Mary Alsop: Keeping the show on the road.

are better off alone. I was in love with him, and he with me, I think. I wanted terribly to succeed as his wife and I failed, unfortunately. I imagine some people felt I was marrying Joe to assure a stepfa-ther for my children and give me an interesting life. That simply isn't true. I honestly think there is perfection in our relationship now. We're the best of friends."

Sense of Failure

When that marriage ended, she had a terrible sense of failure. That's how the writing got started. "I was very unhappy, as people always are. Marietta got me to work on my letters. She had saved

She was 56 and a new career had begun. Now her third book, "Yankees at the Court," has been published. It is a readable, impressively researched historical account of the first U.S. diplomats abroad, especially in Paris. Because of her connections, she had access to private John Jay documents. She combed the Library of Congress, traveled to

"I think I always had the writing instinct. It went into letters. There was never really any time. I married Joe and that was another sort of life. He had his office in his house and there were always important guests for breakfast, hunch and dinner, and of course I wanted to manage that for him. Too, there is the lecturing. I discovered I could lecture, and that people would actually listen to me. I can't tell you how pleasing it is. This is where vanity comes

in. It's done wonders for my mo-

The paintings on her walls are all dim relatives of one sort or another. "Now, that is an old boy there," she says, cackling, pointing to a bewigged puffy gentleman on a far wall wearing a uniform of the Revolutionary Army.

he was Washington's drillmaster. He was a Prussian officer who heard about our cause and who came over and took this army of eves.

What she is familiar with is Paris. For a time, after World War II, she did volunteer work at a USO center called the Rainbow Corner. She'd fly down the Champs-Elysées on her bicycle. Nobody had cars. She and other Red Cross girls would sit in the lounges with homesick soldiers.

Will she ever go back? She suspects so. Someday. She lets it

life has struck another match.

rale."

"Hasn't he a fierce face? His name is Baron von Steuben and

utterly undisciplined farmers and turned them into something. Rembrandt Peale painted it. Unfortunately my mother had it cut off at the bottom, and so his name is missing. Museum directors come in here and avert their She talks of her children. Billy

publishes a newspaper in Maine. Her daughter, Anne Crile, lives in New York and works for the wife of the literary agent Irving (Swifty) Lazar. "Something to do with Hollywood I'm not very familiar with Hollywood life."

drop. Paris was a long time ago. She has taken up a cigarette. Her

Soars to 16,000 Feet Larry Walters, lashed to an aluminum lawn chair buoyed by more than 40 seven-foot balloons,

soared 3 miles high from the back yard of his fiancee's home in San Pedro, Calif. The 33-year-old truck driver was carrying CB radios, a BB pistol, an altimeter, a parachute, life jacket and a bottle of soda for refreshment. At 16,000 feet, where his contraption startled at least two pilots, Walters got so cold he started bursting the balloons with BB pellets to descend and ended about 10 miles away wrapped around a power line in Long Beach, which caused a brief brownout. "I had this real expensive 35mm camera with me and 10 rolls of film and I forgot to take a single picture of the view," he complained. It was one hell of a view." Federal Aviation Adminis tration officials say they're sure Walters' 45-minute flight broke aviation laws - but they haven't quite figured out which.
Richard Ullman, a Princeton University professor trying to land his glider in a hay field at Weathers-Vt., miscalculated and wound up sitting for more than an hour atop a 72,000-volt power line. "If the wire had gone across the

PEOPLE Trucker in a Lawnchair

other wing, that gny would have been a French fry, said a fire de-partment official after Ullman was removed from his perch unharmed. The vacationing professor, a former editorial writer for The New York Times, was rescued by utility workers after they had cut power to the line.

American jazz musicians Chick Corea and Gary Burton broke through barriers of Soviet-U.S. reserve with an unusual jam session ... hosted by the conservative Come of posers' Union in Moscow while they were visiting at the invitation of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman. The deep-voiced Voice of America jazz show host Wills Connover was also warmly greeted. The Voice of America must be getting through somehow," Hart-

Spanish painter Joan Miró, 89, underwent surgery in Palma, Majorca, for a cataract in the left eye. The artist's family said he had intle vision in the other eye, and he had to stop painting three months ago when the cataract appeared in the left eye, obscuring his vision. Last January, Miró had a pa-cemaker implanted to support his

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